Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE GRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. VI. NO. 185 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS.


## SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—

(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.

Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4

## BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombassa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumo |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital ..... 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital ..... 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund ..... 76,400

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HIRJUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

## BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital ..... £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpor |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | Penang |
| Colombo | Karachi | Rangoon |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru | Shanghai |
| Galle | (Kelantan) | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Look at the Casualty Lists
of Killed, Wounded and Missing

Then ask yourself "is it a sacrifice to ask me to invest in a gilt-edged security with the highest guarantee in the whole world behind it—A security which gives me a generous rate of interest—A security which is negotiable and can always be sold in the open market?"

## BANKING

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000

*HEAD OFFICE*
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | SHANGHAI | TOKIO |
| NEW YORK | HONGKONG | OSAKA |
| AMOY | SINGAPORE | KOBE |
| CANTON | SOERABAIA | YOKOHAMA |
| FOOCHOW | SEMARANG | AKO |
| HANKOW | BATAVIA | GIRAN |
| KIUKIANG | MAKUNG | KAGI |
| SWATOW | PINAN | KARENKO |
| TAINAN | SHINCHIKU | KEELUNG |
| TAKOW | TAICHU | TAMSUI |

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

| | Rs. | a | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized ..... | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,39,102 | 14 | 6 |
| Reserve Funds ..... | 11,60,777 | 8 | 5 |

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE ANNUAL GRAND
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
OVER 2,000 VARIETIES OF OUR
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
NOW IN FULL SWING
Our reductions will surprise you.
Every day lost is your disadvantage.
A VISIT WILL SAVE YOU A LOT OF MONEY.
*Do not therefore miss this opportunity.*
AHMED E. ESAALI
EMPIRE BUILDING
HORNBY ROAD.

## BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.
Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

Capital ..... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ..... £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hongkong | Penang |
| Bangkok | Iloilo | Puket |
| Batavia | Ipoh | Rangoon |
| Bombay | Karachi | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Klang | Seremban |
| Canton | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Cebu | Kwala Lumpor | Singapore |
| Colombo | Madras | Sourabaya |
| Delhi | Manila | Taiping (F.M.S.) |
| Foochow | Medan | Tavoy |
| Haiphong | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Peking | Yokohama |

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods a rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 8,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kyoto | San Francisco |
| Hakata | London | Seattle |
| Hankau | Moji | Shanghai |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Shimonoseki |
| Honolulu | New York | Tokyo |
| Kobe | Osaka | Yokohama |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.
P. O. Box No. 389.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

## INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

## INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices buying policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

THE
GREAT INDIA FIRE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of every description accepted at lowest current rates.

For particulars and rates apply to:—
SECRETARIES,
6, Hamam Street, Fort,
Bombay.

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented districts.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Fully Subscribed ..... | 10,00,000 |
| Capital Paid Up ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Invested Funds Over ..... | 30,00,000 |

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

## ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

*ADVERTISEMENTS.*

*"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:*

*Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.*

***Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.***

*Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.*

*Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.*

*Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.*

*Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.*

*Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:*

*THE MANAGER,*
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

*SUBSCRIPTION.*

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | .. Rs. 30-0 | Rs. 35-0 |
| Half-yearly | .. „ 16-0 | „ 18-0 |
| Quarterly | .. „ 8-0 | „ 9-0 |
| Monthly | .. „ 3-0 | „ 3-8 |
| Single Copy .. | .. .. | ..TWO Annas |

SUNDAY EDITION.

| | LOCAL. | UP-COUNTRY. |
|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | ..Rs. 5-0 | Rs. 6-0 |
| Single Copy .. | .. .. | ..TWO Annas |

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MOTOR CAR DEALERS and REPAIRERS for Motor accessories and spare parts such as Brake lining of all sizes, English and American Threads Sparking Plugs, Electric and Acetylene Lamps, Hose pipes and clips, High tension and Low tension Wire, Large stock of Pump and Gas rubber tubing, Zenith and White and Poppie Carburettors, Big stock of Press Buttons, plated an Brass spare parts for Ford and Overland Cars Model 83, Piston Ring of Buick, Oldsmobile, Overland, and Hudson Cars, Horns and H. F. Vulcanizing materials, etc., etc., for sale at a very moderate price at BRITISH INDIA MOTOR CAR CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. 1073

CORNS—No excruciating pains after using NORTON COMPANY'S CORN CURE for six days, guaranteed. BLOOD MIXTURE—Restores impure blood to the original purity. One bottle has the effect of ½ dozen bottles of Sarsaparillas so sold. NORTON COMPANY'S Reliable Specific:—Female Friend, Leucorrhea Cure, Lung Balm for chronic cough, Hair-Dye, Spermatorrhea Cure, etc. Catalogue Free. NORTON COMPANY, Cheera Bazaar, Bombay. 914

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FIRE BRICKS, Cupola shaped, large size, best Indian make, small lot available. Apply D. J. MISTRI & Co., Elph: C. Club Building, Fort. 1107

## EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS for Inspiring Lessons in English, Sanskrit and Gujerati Classics by an Author of Recognition. Special Study in the Vedant, the Gita and Emerson. Rare training in public usefulness. Address Box No. 665, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1067

## MISCELLANEOUS

OPEN FOR IMMEDIATE ENGAGEMENT.—A young Parsi Salesman, influenced and experienced in Sundry-Japan-Lines, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Glassware, also in Bunder Lines, etc. Please reply sharp to Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1066

A HINDU GENTLEMAN of varied experience of 15 years in Imports. Piecegoods a speciality is willing to proceed to, Japan and America on favourable terms. Apply Box No. 663, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1103

## SITUATION WANTED.

A Hindu of long Commercial experience seeks any position of trust, in any capacity, viz., office manager, travelling inspector, etc. Highest references furnished and taken. Apply to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1000

## SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—A SHORTHAND-TYPIST, only those having previous experience of Office work and good knowledge of English, need apply to K. H. KABBUR and Co., 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1056

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A WAR RESERVE CLERK on Rs. 35 per month. Conditions can be obtained on application to ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER, Mhow. 1035

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK with knowledge of Gujratee and English none but Hindoos need apply to YASIN BROS., Faiz-Manzil, Post 9, Bombay. 1084

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN for Hardware goods. Good salary with prospects to deserving man. Apply Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1055

WANTED.—English-knowing HINDU CLERKS, Matric or non-Matric, experience in Commercial Line preferred. Apply in person, JETHA DEVJEE and Co., Mandvi, Shak Gully. 1088

WANTED—A fully qualified full time MUSIC TEACHER for Indian Music. Free quarters. Apply giving full particulars and terms to Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Shahibagh, Ahmedabad. 1079

WANTED—An experienced Hindu L.M. & S., or M. B. B. S., for an up-country hospital, clever in surgery preferred. Apply with terms and testimonials to Box No. 665A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1108

WANTED—A painstaking, energetic and kind hearted NURSE of any caste to look after two children aged 1 and 3. Apply with testimonials, if any and stating pay to Box No. 666, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1112

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An expert STENOTYPIST for the office of the undersigned; salary according to qualifications. None need apply whose speed in Shorthand is less than 100 words p.m. Rejected applicants will not be replied to.—EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Ammunition Factory Extension, Kirkee. 1073

WANTED—For service in Mesopotamia EUROPEAN or ANGLO-INDIAN STEVEDORE FOREMEN. First class pay will be given to really good men. Apply personally to the TECHNICAL RECRUITING OFFICER, Adjutant General's Branch, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay, with original testimonials. 1106

WANTED—A Virakta and Shri Ramanuji Sampradai Brahman, under 40 years and possessing some knowledge of English, Sanskrit, Accounts and Law, to look after a temple and a landed estate, annual income Rs. 1,800 connected with it. Apply stating terms to SWAMI RANGACHARYA, Shri Muji Saheb's Temple, Dhanmandi, Ratlum C.I. 1014

## WANTED.

WANTED—LOOMS 56in. to 64in. Reed Space in good working order. Apply to POPATLAL GIRDHARLAL & Co., Mandvi Street, Ahmedabad. 925

WANTED by the Swadesh Hitkarak Co., Contractors, State Mills, Indore, the following Mill Machinery. Second-hand or new, good and in working order:—Drawing Frames 2 Sets with 3 heads and six deliveries. Slubbing Frames 2 of 74 Spindles each. Intermediate Frames 3 of 128 Spindles each. Roving Frames 6 of 164 Spindles each. Offers solicited. 941

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRYBRED HORSE, very reliable. Free from marks and has Panch Kalian. Apply Box No. 662, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1101

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab. 629

FOR SALE—One Windower maker BROOM, in good condition. For particulars apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1058

OIL ENGINES FOR SALE—36, 30, 26 B. H. P. for Sale. For particulars apply to "C" c/o Sanjaya Office, 58-60, Jail Road, Bombay 9. 1085

FOR SALE—OIL ENGINES, Rustom Proctor 20 and 40 B. H. P. Marshall's grinding mills Hullers corrugated sheets. Apply JIVARAJ JINABHAI, Gulalvadi, Kamdar House. 1080

## TO BE LET.

SHOW ROOMS for motor cars and stone floored big godowns TO LET, Raval Building, Lamington Road. 601

RARE OPPORTUNITY for a Motor Factory, Hotel or School Bungalows with large compound on Sandhurst Road. Apply Messrs. CONTRACTOR and KANGA, 17 Humam Street. 1095

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### NOTICE

THE FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on MONDAY, the 12th day of August, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Company's Registered Office, No. 1-5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1917.

II.—To declare a dividend.

III.—To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

IV.—To appoint two Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

V.—To transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting

By order of the Board of Directors,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 1—5, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1918.

*N. B.*—THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th proximo to 26th idem (both days inclusive). 1037

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### WANTED.

A Qualified SUB-OVERSEER and a SANITARY INSPECTOR for Bijapur Municipality. Applicants should apply with testimonials before end of August, 1918. Pay Rs. 60 plus 15 and Rs. 75 plus 20 per mensem respectively.

S. V. KOWJALGI.
President,
Bijapur Municipality.
1109

### WANTED.

A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON to take charge of the Ranchhodlal Chhotalal Home Medical Relief Institute. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 (conveyance allowance). Private practice prohibited. Apply, stating age with testimonials, if any, to the undersigned before the 15th August, 1918.

A. MASTER.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the city of Ahmedabad.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 31st July, 1918. 1110

### NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC that Mr. DAYABHAI JAMNADAS has left our service, so nobody should deal with him on our account and if they do so, they do it at their own risk.

Messrs. MOTILAL DAYABHAI & CO.,
Jewellers.
280, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 1104

### THE COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 125 per Share will be paid at the registered Office of the Company 23, Churen Gate Street, on and after MONDAY, the 12th inst. during office hours to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 6th inst., on production of their Share Certificates.

J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1918. 1102

### WANTED.

A Matriculate of the Bombay University, knowing Guzrathi, Correspondence and Typing for temporary employment on a salary of Rs. 20—25 plus 10 Cycle allowance. Must be under 25 years of age. A Graduate with Literature or a candidate with experience of Municipal work will be preferred. If approved after one year's service may be made permanent. Very good prospects for a hard working intelligent young man. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned before the 10th August, 1918.

R. R. KOTHAVALA,
Municipal Commissioner
and
President, Baroda Municipality.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Baroda, 29th July, 1918. 1057

### NOTIFICATION.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 18 candidates for training in the Rangers' course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Forest Department as Rangers:—

4 for service in the Northern Circle,
5 for service in the Central Circle,
5 for service in the Southern Circle,
4 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the undersigned in his office at Poona on 30th September 1918 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1919. They should furnish with their applications, the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in Section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department signed by the Civil Surgeon of any of the Districts. A letter to the Surgeon should be taken by the Candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.
(iv) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.
(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—
(a) the B.A., F.A., B.Sc. or B.Ag. examination,
(b) the Matriculation where no School Final examination exists,
(c) the School Final examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School examination with a similar proviso.

N. B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st, 1918.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the undersigned's office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Offices in the Presidency.

By order,
T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.
Camp via Poona,
6th June, 1918. 220

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY.

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a FIRE BRIGADE SUPERINTENDENT on a salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50 by an annual increment of Rs. 2 plus Rs. 15 as conveyance allowance. Intending candidates should have passed the 2nd or 3rd class Mechanical Engineer's examination. applications should reach the undersigned on or before 20th August with testimonials if any.

(Sd.) H. K. KIRPALANI.
Municipal Commissioner
Municipal Office,
Surat, 2nd August, 1918. 1111

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

PRIVATE OFFERS are invited by R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suits No. 678, of 1917, and No. 688 of 1917 for rent farming contracts for one year in respect of the following properties:—

Every person desiring to take such contract for any of the said properties is required to fill in and sign with his name and address a form of tender attached to the particulars and conditions of such contract, copy whereof can be obtained on payment of Rupees two from the Receiver at his office at No 57, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors to the Receiver at 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Every tender must relate to one property or group of properties only as separately mentioned below and must be sealed and accompanied by a deposit (which deposit shall be returned, if the tender is not accepted) as provided by the conditions and must be submitted to the said Receiver on or before the 15th day of August, 1918.

The Receiver does not undertake to accept the highest or any tender.

LIST OF PROPERTIES.

Serial No. 1. Building having two upper storeys used for office and residential purposes and for shops at Hummum Street, bearing Street Nos. 11 and 14, Ward A No. 1238, except block numbers 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, 15, and 16 thereof.

Serial No. 2. Building having two upper storeys at Hummum Street and Apollo Street, commonly known as Old Secretariat, used for office purposes and for shops, bearing Street No. 20, Ward A No. 1236, except block Nos. 1, and 3 thereof.

Serial No. 3. Building having three upper storeys at Apollo Street, used for office and residential purposes and as shops, bearing Street No. 70 and A Ward No. 1034, except blocks Nos. 1, 3, 4 and 10 thereof.

Serial No. 4. Building having one upper storey at Tamarind Lane used for office and residential purposes and as shops bearing Street No. 13 and Ward A No. 1262 except block No. 7 thereof.

Serial No. 5. Building with two upper storeys between Hummum Street and Tamarind Lane, used for office and residential purposes and for shops bearing Hummum Street No. 11A, 1519 and 24B and Ward A Nos. 1237, 1239 and 1240 (3) except block No. 3 thereof.

Serial No. 6. Building with four upper storeys used for residence and shops at Lamington Road and Bellasis Road, known as Raja Bahadur Motilal's Mansions, bearing Street Nos. 105 to 107, 113 to 115, 117 to 119, etc.

Serial No. 7. Three bungalows with outhouses in one compound at Bellasis Road bearing Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 1, 4, 5 and 6 used for residence.

Serial No. 8. Building having three upper storeys at Kalbadevi Road, bearing Street Nos. 363, 365 and 369 and C Ward No. 497 used for residence, Pedhis and for shops.

Serial No. 9. House having four upper storeys at Suthar Chawl used for Pedhi and residential purposes bearing Street Nos. 5-7 and Ward C No. 545.

Serial No. 10. House having one upper storey used for residential purposes at Cavel Street, bearing Street No. 58 and Ward C No. 2695.

Serial No. 11. House having two upper storeys at Duncan Road, bearing Street Nos. 53-59, and C Ward No. 7327 used for residence.

Serial No. 12. Two Chawls at Upper Duncan Road one having two upper storeys and the other one upper storey bearing Street Nos. 517 to 529 and 1 to 6 and 531 to 543 and E Ward No. 499, 500 and 501 and 683/2 used for residence.

Serial No. 13. House having two upper storeys, a chawl with one upper storey and another house at Haines Road, bearing Street No. 1, 2, 4-5, 99, 99, 101, to 103 and 105 and Ward Nos. 7049 to 7050 and 7052, 7053 and 7054 and E Ward No. 7055 used for residence and shops.

Serial No. 14. Bungalow having one upper storey at Falkland Road, bearing Street No. 603 and Ward D No. 3789 (1) used for residence.

Serial No. 15. One storied house with one upper storey at Falkland Road, bearing Street No. 603A and Ward D No. 3789 (2) used for residence.

Serial No. 16. Three chawls and two bungalows at Parel Tank Road, bearing Street Nos. 1173, 1173A, 1173B, and 1173C, 1174 and 1175 and Ward F No. 2479 (1), 2479 (2), 2479 (3), 2479 (4), 2480 and 2481 used for residence.

Dated this 30th day of July, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.
Attorneys for the abovenamed Receiver
1025

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petiton for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of RADHAKISSON SOMANI, late of Indore, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

JAGANNATH RADHAKISSON, of Ramgad, Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, one of the two sons of the deceased abovenamed at present residing in Cavel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this first day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.

The 1st day of August, 1918.

Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
1113

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH AUGUST, 1918, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE MADE-TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, INDIAN MOTOR BICYCLE, ETC., ETC.

On THURSDAY, the 8th day of AUGUST, 1918, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction in the shop in Dean Lane adjoining Hummum Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale), every valuable teak and backwood made to order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, meatsafes, rich glassware, crockery, upholstered drawing room suites, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, marble top tables, almyrahs, carved blackwood furniture, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, rich carpets, electric chandeliers, hall lamps, table ornaments, electric ceiling fans, safe on stand, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August 1918.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF 5 BALES WHITE TANJIB AND 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 5th August, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyer, J. A. Joseph, Share Broker and General Merchant:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon White Tanjib No. 360.
5 bales each 150 pieces Sassoon White Nainsooks No. 1400.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.

SALE OF 240 CASES DATES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will by order of the Office concerned sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th instant at Princes Dock, E. Shed at 3 p.m.,
150 Cases Dates.
At Victoria Dock No. 2 Shed at 3-30 p.m.
30 Cases Dates.
At Carnac Bunder at 4 p.m. 60 Cases Dates.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and goods taken delivery of next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1918.

### B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Green Street, Fort.

TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.),

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY, IRON SAFE, CYCLES, ELECTRIC FANS, TEAPOYS, FLOWER VASES, CLOCKS CASH BOXES, DISPATCH BOXES, EASY-CHAIRS, LOW-CHAIRS INK-STANDS ETC., ETC.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 5th August, at 2-30 p.m., B. MANEKLAL & Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the abovementioned articles at their shop situated in Green Street, No. 7, near Bombay Bank, Under the instructions of the separate parties concerned. Very rich and artistic house-hold and office furniture of the leading makers.

By order of the concerned.

One lot of precious jewellery consisting of rings, necklaces, bracelets, kudas, earings, etc., etc., set with diamons, brilliants, rubbies, emeralds, and also a lot of pearl and gold ornaments and gold watches.

Terms are as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1918.

### CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of 3 Cases Westminster Tobacco (slightly damaged by tar), arrived per S. S. "City of Corinth."

Under instructions from Messrs. W. F. Murdoch and Co., and on account and at the risk of the parties concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th day of August, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following:—

Ex. S.S. "City of Corinth."

2 cases Westminster sliced plug tobacco (slightly damaged by tar).
1 case Westminster Calumet tobacco and Westminster smoking mixture (slightly damaged by tar).

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1918.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 9th August, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain seeds, and a quantity of sweepings, tins of ghee, rafters, and loose coal etc.
49 tins Ghee Shivaulpur to Carnac Bridge Inv. 55 of 17—3—18 E.R. 2057—41.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1918.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BITTER ALMONDS KERNELS.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown at Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of the concerned:—

About 164 bags of bitter Almonds' Kernels from Ispahan.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1918.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 46,300 LBS OF HARD-DRAWN BARE COPPER WIRES MANUFACTURED BY SUMITOMO ELECTRIC WIRE AND CABLE WORKS, OSAKA, JAPAN.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of The Punjab National Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co., the following wires.

500 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 0.
4,900 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 2.
10,100 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 6.
11,700 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 8.
3,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 3.
4,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 5.
3,100 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper Wires No. 6.
4,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 7.
5,000 lbs. Harddrawn Bare Copper wires No. 8.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS AND JEWELLERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Chandulal Vajubhai Dinan, the proving Executor of the will of the late Chaganlal Virchand Javeri Jain Hindoo inhabitant of Bombay, the following Jewellery.

1 Pearl Chungoo of 16 strings containing 80 pearls wg. Ruttees 86 15/16.
3 Loose pearls wg. chow 4 9/16.
21 Loose pearls wg. chow 16 1/4.
3 Pearls wg. Ruttee 7 14/16.
1 Pearl wg. Ruttee 6 7/32.
248 Loose small pearls.
1 Diamond Billian wg. Ruttee 19/64.
2 Rubies Billian wg. Ruttee 2 14/16.
1 Gold har Billian wg. Tolla 1½ and 9½ val.
1 Ring set with ruby.
1 Lot small loose pearls.

The above will be on view on the day of sale.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th August, 1918.

## AMUSEMENTS.


NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS
And so it is the case with the
**AMERICAN CINEMA**
which, under the Most Experienced New Management,
has Achieved Results which are highly gratifying.
From Saturday 3rd August
THE GRAND SERIAL
**"PERILS OF PAULINE"**
45,000 Feet Long.
FIRST INSTALMENT 9,000 FEET.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinee at 5-15
and
Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.)
"MACISTE ALPINO"
film has been purchased by us with all rights and those wishing to book it are requested to see the Manager immediately.
IN THE SERIAL
**"PERILS OF PAULINE"**
CASH PRIZES OF Rs. 500
will be given away in all classes at its end.

MOST ASTONISHING EVENTS
FULL OF THRILLS & SENSATIONS
HIGHLY ASTOUNDING SCENES
IN THE THIRD INSTALMENTS OF
THE
**Broken Coin**
9,000 Feet long
From Saturday 3rd August.
Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and Nightly at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW
**ALHAMBRA**
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Telephone No. 2417.

BIGGER SURPRISES!
The Second Instalment of the tremendously popular Super-Serial
**"The Secret Kingdom"**
(45,000 feet)
is a regular store-house of breath-catching thrills. The plot deepens, and the interest vaxes and makes you oscilate in your chair with excitement and anxiety throughout the Show.
Four New Parts—5,000 feet—this Week.
CINEMA
**PRECIOUS**
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Nightly: 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Bombay's Most Central Theatre
HOWITT PHILLIPS CO:
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
The late Sir George Alexander's
Great Costume Drama
"THE ARISTOCRAT"
A wonderful play about the French Revolution full of exciting incidents.

TUESDAY the 6th at 9-30
"MILESTONES"
The celebrated three generation play by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.

WEDNESDAY the 7th at 9-30
The Charming Farcical Comedy
"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF"

THURSDAY the 8th at 9-30
Horace A Vachell's Thrilling Drama
'THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER'

FRIDAY THE 9th & SATURDAY THE 10th
The Great Drama on Social Evil
"DAMAGED GOODS"
By Brieux, Member of the French Academy.
MATINEE SATURDAY THE 10th at 5 p. m.
The Great Melodrama by Walter Howard
THE PRINCE & THE BEGGAR MAID

MONDAY the 5th at 9-30
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
Prices—Night: Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards.
MATINEE PRICES:—Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, and Gallery Re. 1.
Boxes from Rs. 10 and upwards.

THIS EVENING AT 6-30
POPULAR PICTURES
LITTLE MISS NOBODY
Featuring LITTLE EM. GORMAN "the cleverest child in pictures." Into the few years of little Miss Nobody's life more tragedy, humour and pathos are compressed than usually occur in the whole career of an average person.

ALSO A SPLENDID 2-REEL COMIC
Specially Selected by Mr. DuCasse,
A Musical Treat by the Best Theatre Orchestra in he East.
Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8, 4 and 2.
Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

# THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The well-known star-artiste
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN
A DRAMA OF DARING
"CONVICT 993"
One of the best Pathe Plays produced in America.
*Come and See*
MRS. VERNON CASTLE
IN A NEW AND
BRIGHT CROOK DRAMA
LONESOME LUKE
The great comedian in
HIT HIM AGAIN.
HIPPOPOTAMUS
HUNTING
A very interesting Film.

To-day
MONDAY the 5th August 1918
FIRST
# IMPERIAL
Matinee for Children at 5-30 p. m.
when
BABY MARIE OSBORNE
will appear in
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"
Just the picture for your kiddies.
Children and their parents or servants accompaning them at half prices to all classes except 3rd class.

# NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
A SPLENDID "LUBIN" MASTERPIECE
THE EAGLE'S NEST
A Thrilling and Romantic Story of the Adventurous "Forty-niners",
Together with a Full Programme
3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
Special Music by Mr. Skinner.

AMUSEMENTS.

# ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

THE DRAMATIC EVENTS OF THE SEASON

Next Friday & Saturday at 9-30
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
WILL PRESENT TO ADULTS ONLY
"DAMAGED GOODS"
the great drama on Social Evil, by Brieux.

The noble society of the treatment of the Hidden Scourge removes all occasion for offence. If it awakens the public of India, as it has done that of Great Britain, to a sense of the vital importance of the subject, its performance will have done a great work. Hailed everywhere by Press and Public as a great MORAL LESSON on a matter of GRAVE NATIONAL IMPORTANCE.

"DAMAGED GOODS": It may be one of the few plays which influenced the history of the race.—THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING & DRMATIC NEWS.

"DAMAGED GOODS": Nothing but good can come of the poignant and open dramatic tract on the social evil. It is hoped that DAMAGED GOODS will be seen all over England.—THE QUEEN.

Seats can be booked now at Rose & Co's.



BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"
A wonderful story of laughter and joy with just enough pathos and a timely and patriotic scene of drama.
SEE
how the Baby Berhardt organizes an army of kids and captures a German Spy.
DON'T MISS IT.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

# IMPERIAL

Matinee Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m. Extra Show Sunday 3-30 p.m.
Saturday Next THE HIDDEN HAND Saturday Next.

AT ONCE
A PASTIME &
A PRECEPT!

PATHE FRERES have distinctly achieved a record triumph by the wonderful, lucid and delightful manner in which they have presented their memorable Serial Photo-Play,

# "The Neglected Wife" (30,000 feet)

The grip on the spectators tightens as the story proceeds chapter by chapter, and the great drama becomes an astounding story of some of the startling drawbacks of modern civilisation

The Second Week AT BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RESORT
# THE WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
is going as strong as the preceeding one.
Ladies admitted at Half Rates in the First Class, *i.e.*, for 4 annas only.
Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

*Daily . . .*
*Afternoon .*
*Tea . . .*
*Concerts . .*

ARE NOW GIVEN
IN THE
# TAJ MAHAL LOUNGE
from 5 till 6-30 p. m.

The TAJ MAHAL ORCHESTRA will play a select programme of Music.

TEA with rich choice of Sandwiches, Pastry, special Cakes, Ice-cream, etc., will be served at a charge of Re. 1 per head.

OPEN TO NON-RESIDENTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

War Loan Prize Show!
War Loan Prize Show!!
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30
At 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30
GAIETY THEATRE
# PALACE
OF VARIETIES
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
WAR LOAN PRIZE SHOW
SPECIAL VARIETIES
By
MISS EILEEN GRACE
The Beautiful Soubrette
In a Repertoire of select and appropriate Songs
A SPECIALITY DANCES
MISS NORAH MOORE
will sing
APPROPRIATE PATRIOTIC SONGS
specially composed for the occasion.
CH. MORRIS
Purveyor of Mirth and Eccentric DANCER
In addition
A FINE CHOICE
Selection of Pictures
including
A NEW WAR LOAN FILM
Specially taken for the purpose
Also
HEAR WHAT
MR. H. P. MODY, Bar-at-Law
Has to say in connection with this world War
DON'T MISS
Rs. 50 PRIZE Rs. 50
Commencing Thursday August 8th
A GIGANTIC NOVEL ATTRACTION
GORDON FORBES
The Great Ventriloquist, Mimic and Siffluer
assisted by
'NOSEY'—THE DRUMMER
(The Scotch Old Bill)
MISS DORIS LEE
The Acme of
THOUGHT TRANSMISSION
In her unique and bewildering image Scena
OF
DREAM VISIONS
THE INIMITABLE
ALBERT MORROW
IN
1001 Novelties 1001
AND
SENSATIONS
LUPIN
AND THE PIANO
In addition
Another Stupendous Attraction
THE
LIVING MARIONETTES
AND THE
KOMEDY KABINET
introducing an
UP-TO DATE SCENA

# THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
Frawley Comedy Co.
To-night Monday 5th August
The most Laughable Comedy produced for years.
"FAIR AND WARMER"
The play that is making all London Laugh
Tuesday & Wednesday 6th & 7th August
Melo-dramatic Farce
"CHEATING CHEATERS"
It keeps you guessing.
Lately produced in London and New York.
Thursday 8th August
"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"
Friday 9th August
The Dramatic Success of New York
"THE GREAT DIVIDE"
By the Rev. Vaughan Moody
Saturday 10th August
The most talked of comedy in the past decade
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY"
Sunday 11th August Matinee at 5-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE MAJESTIC

TRAM TERM. GIRGAUM.
To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30
MARIE WALCAMP
IN THE UNIVERSAL MASTER SERIAL
The Red Ace
Episode 7—The Lion's Claws. Episode, 8—The Lair of the Beast.
Tammany's Tiger—A two-reel thrilling Comedy.
Seeing Ceylon with Hy. MYER. A real novelty of the Screen.
SPECIAL PRIZE SHOW TO-MORROW AT 5-15.

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

| | | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Day's | Sales at Liverpool | .. .. | 1,000 |
| " " | Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. .. | ... |
| " " | Sales of East Indian | .. .. | 100 |
| " " | Imports .. .. | .. .. | 2,000 |
| Mid. Americans spot trading value | | .. .. | 29.17 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis | | .. .. | 29.88 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | | Oct. / Jan. / Mar. / Oct. / Jan. | 25.30 / 25.25 / 24.20 / 23.72 / 23.19 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | .. .. | | |

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd

| | | | Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Day's | Sales at Liverpool | .. — | 1,000 |
| " " | Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | .. — | ... |
| " " | Sales of East Indian | .. — | ... |
| " " | Imports .. .. | — | 4,000 |
| Mid. Americans spot trading value | | — | 29.39 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. sakellaridis | | .. — | 29.98 |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | | — | Oct. 29.46 / Jan. 25.61 / Mar. 25.53 / Oct. 25.22 / Jan. 24.24 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | .. .. | .. | |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts.

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug | 19.65 |
| Sept. | 19.22 |
| Oct. | 18.93 |
| Nov. | 18.72 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug 1st.

New Contracts

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 19.53 |
| Sept. | 19.24 |
| Oct. | 18.97 |
| Nov. | 18.77 |

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

New Contracts.

| Months: | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| August | 20.35 |
| Sept. | 19.96 |
| Oct | 19.70 |
| Nov. | 19.51 |
| Dec. | 19.34 |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Aug. 1st.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 30.00 |

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

New Contracts.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 30.00 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug 1st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | Good | .. .. .. | 14.28 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. .. .. | 15.04 |
| " " | Fine | .. .. .. | 15.54 |
| No. 1 Oomra | Good | .. .. .. | 16.03 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. .. .. | 16.78 |
| " " | Fine | .. .. .. | 17.16 |
| Broach | Good | .. .. .. | 18.69 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. .. .. | 19.20 |
| " " | Fine | .. .. .. | 19.45 |
| Scinde | Good | .. .. .. | 14.28 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. .. .. | 15.04 |
| " " | Fine | .. .. .. | 15.54 |
| Middling Texas Staple | | .. .. | 1-1/16 |

Liverpool, Aug. 2nd.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | Good | .. — — | 14.67 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. — — | 15.36 |
| " " | Fine | .. — — | 15.86 |
| No. 1 Oomra | Good | .. — — | 16.32 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. — — | 17.07 |
| " " | Fine | .. — — | 17.57 |
| Broach | Good | .. — — | 19.19 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. — — | 19.44 |
| " " | Fine | .. — — | 19.69 |
| Scinde | Good | .. — — | 14.61 |
| " " | Fully Good | .. — — | 15.39 |
| " " | Fine | .. — — | 15.88 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 1st.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Day's | Receipts at all U.S. Ports | .. .. | 4,000 |
| " | Exports to Great Britain | .. .. | Nil |
| " | to Continent .. | .. .. | Nil |
| Futures at New York Oct. | | .. .. | 25.61 |
| " | " Jan. | .. .. | 25.00 |
| " | " Mar. | .. .. | 24.50 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | | — — | 29.75 |
| " | Orleans | — — | 27.75 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | | — — | 24.84 |
| " | Jan. | — — | 24.14 |
| Fair B'a Coffee (No 7 quality) | | .. .. | 81 |
| Demand Bills | .. .. | .. .. | 4.75.30 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | | .. .. | 90⅝ |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, Aug. 3.

The following table gives the average condition of the crop for the past ten years from May to September, and for the present season for May, June and July, (i.e. up to 25th each month as per Bureau Reports).

| Season. | May. | June. | July. | August. | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 | 82.3 | 85.8 | 73.6 | .. | .. |
| 1917 | 69.5 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 67.8 | 60.4 |
| 1916 | 77.5 | 81.1 | 72.3 | 61.2 | 56.3 |
| 1915 | 80.0 | 80.3 | 75.3 | 69.2 | 60.8 |
| 1914 | 74.3 | 79.6 | 76.4 | 78.0 | 73.5 |
| 1913 | 79.1 | 81.8 | 79.6 | 68.2 | 64.1 |
| 1912 | 78.9 | 80.4 | 76.5 | 74.8 | 69.6 |
| 1911 | 87.8 | 88.2 | 89.1 | 73.2 | 71.1 |
| 1910 | 82.0 | 80.7 | 75.5 | 72.1 | 65.9 |
| 1909 | 81.1 | 74.6 | 71.9 | 63.7 | 58.5 |
| 1908 | 79.7 | 81.2 | 83.0 | 76.1 | 69.7 |
| 10 yrs'. average | 79.0 | 79.8 | 77.0 | 70.4 | 65.0 |

The Bureau Report received this morning gives the average condition of the crop as 73.6 per cent. against 85.8 per cent. last month, a deterioration of 12.2 per cent. for the month. From the above table it will be seen that this is the heaviest deterioration between June 25th and July 25th for the past ten years, and also that whereas the last Bureau condition was 6.0 per cent. "above" the ten years' average, the present condition is 3.4 per cent. "below" the ten years' average. Moreover the estimate of the crop given by the Agricultural Bureau in the last report was 15,385,000 bales, and is now 13,619,000 bales. The report is decidedly bullish, and once again shows that the May and June average condition is no guide to the actual out-turn, as the real test comes in July, August and September.

In the local market the nominal rate this morning for Fine Broach September was Rs. 879. The Marwadi bazaar opened late at about 3-30 p.m. the opening quotation being Rs. 886. Fluctuations followed between Rs. 885 and Rs. 895. At Colaba the bazaar opened at Rs. 892, and closing prices were as under.

Ready cotton continues very steady with a fair enquiry by mills.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach | | Sept. | — | Rs. 893 |
| Good Sawginned Dharwar | .. | Aug/Sept. | — | " 849 |
| " M. G. Coompta | .. | " | — | " 875 |
| " " Westerns | .. | " | — | " 840 |

### QUOTATION 9-30 P.M.

Market closed Broad September .. .. .. 894

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce into the Bombay Mills for the 24 hours ending 6 a.m. on 2nd Aug. 1918.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton | — | — | — | — | — | 1,817 bales. |
| Wheat | — | — | — | — | — | 6,780 cwts. |
| Linseed | — | — | — | — | — | 10,764 " |
| Rape, do | — | — | — | — | — | 50 " |
| Gingelly seed | — | — | — | — | — | 74 " |
| Groundnuts | — | — | — | — | — | 1,118 " |
| Sunflowerseed | — | — | — | — | — | 913 " |
| Rice | — | — | — | — | — | 3,833 " |
| Cyrabolins | — | — | — | — | — | 51,675 " |
| Cottonseed | — | — | — | — | — | 1,127 " |
| Rowanseed | — | — | — | — | — | 1,479 " |
| Grain | — | — | — | — | — | 7 " |
| Jowar | — | — | — | — | — | 2,452 " |
| Bajra | — | — | — | — | — | 31 " |
| Pulse | — | — | — | — | — | Nil " |
| Barley | — | — | — | — | — | 155 " |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Aug. 3rd, 1918.—5-0 p.m.

| | | Basis Terms: Rs. a. p. | Ball Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-lbs. | — | 55 0 0 | 0 2 0 |
| " Gangapore 70-lbs | — | 54 0 0 | 0 2 0 |
| " Karachi Fenzile | — | 54 0 0 | 0 2 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Dehli | — | 7 12 0 | 0 2 0 |
| " Cawnpore | — | 7 12 0 | 0 2 0 |
| " Yellow Gawnpore | — | 8 4 0 | 0 10 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | — | 8 9 0 | 0 15 0 |
| " Thin | — | 8 9 0 | 0 9 0 |
| Cotseed, White 55-lbs | — | 75 0 0 | --- |
| " Galsi 75-lbs | — | 78 0 0 | --- |
| " Galsi 56-lbs | — | 79 0 0 | --- |
| " Black | — | 60 0 0 | --- |
| Poppyseed, White | — | 11 0 0 | 11 0 0 |
| Broundant | — | 61 0 0 | --- |
| Sunflowerseed | — | 5 12 0 | --- |
| Safflor | — | 37 0 0 | --- |
| Castorseed | — | 70 0 0 | 14 0 0 |
| Forward. | | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat April-May | — | 8 3 3 | |
| Wheat Aug.-Sept. | — | 8 13 0 | |
| Linseed May | — | 10 7 0 | |
| " June-July | — | 9 10 0 | |

### BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, Aug. 3rd, 1918.

| | | Rate per |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. a. |
| Javita No. 16 | — | 1—3—11 |
| Shapurji No. 16 | — | 1—3—14 |
| Shaplex No. 12 | — | 1—3—6 |
| Edward No. 20 | — | 1—3—4 |
| Light House Fo. 40 | — | 1—6—4 |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Monday, Aug. 3rd, 1918.

| | | | Market Rates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | — | — | 1 5 15/16 |
| " Demand | — | — | 1 6 1 |
| Doc. Acceptance 8m/s | — | — | 1 6 2 |
| Fcs. Demand | — | — | 273 |
| American Dollars | — | — | 273 |
| Hongkong | — | — | 3172 |
| Shanghai | — | — | 3172 |
| Japan | — | — | 144 |
| Singapore | — | — | 1542 |

Market steady.

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 32-4-0.
Sovereigns Rs. 19-12-6.
Silver Ready Ex-duty Rs. 110-10-0.
Silver 1st Settlement Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 7/16.
D. D. on France Fr. 269½.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 212.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 143½.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 139.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 229½.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 315.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 155½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates.
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 67½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 78.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 76.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated 76.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanna 91½.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.

The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

There was no business to-day in the Old Stock Exchange on account of heavy pressure of work for the August Settlement.

The Nagpur Municipal Committee adopted a terminal tax on all cartborne articles of whatever description. Sir Bepin Krisna Bose strongly objected as this would intensify harassment of people especially the poor people by low paid staff. He was outvoted.

# SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

## FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

### FORFEIT LASS WINS THE EPSOM PLATE.

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

(By Our Racing Correspondent.)

The Poona Racing Season opened on Saturday under very auspicious circumstances as far as the weather was concerned. The long drought that threatened a bad time this year to the Presidency ended yesterday with the beginning of the Poona Racing Season. Dark clouds overhung during the whole afternoon and soon after it started raining. The timely rain was welcome by all, though from a strictly sporting point of view, it rendered the course rather heavy and the chances of the heavy weights were upset. The attendance was poor. The Bombay contingent was one of the poorest seen for a long time. The specials that were usually crowded had plenty room for everybody. Although the crowd at the station was small it was with difficulty that conveyances could be obtained. The scarcity of petrol is of course, responsible for this state of things, but what was more annoying even tangas could not be obtained and exhorbitant prices were asked. Racegoers are likely to find this drawback very troublesome during the season, unless some enterprising persons make some timely arrangement to cope effectively with the situation.

Details:—

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. Heman's SARFARAZ, 7-5, Buckley ... 1
Mr. Mr. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 7-9, Harrison ... 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's AUBREY, 8-13, W. Huxley ... 3
Mr. J. Stewart's KESTREL II, 9-6, Bowley 4

Did not run:—Blackstone.

Also ran:—Discarded 8-8, Applewood 6-5, Sugar Palm 7-9.

The Race:—Maiden Palm and Discarded cut out work for the first part of a journey, Sar Faraz lying handy. At the bend, Aubrey displaced Discarded down straight, Sar Faraz overhauled Maiden Palm; Aubrey being unable to improve his position. Won by neck 1½ lengths, second and third, 5 lengths, third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 208 for win, Rs. 68, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 places.

Trainer:—Oomer Khan.

NEWCOMERS PLATE. (Division I.)—Distance 5 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third. Rs. 300.

Mr. Heath's BEADMAKER, 7-8, Meekings. 1
Mr. Downe's DINGLE, 7-12, Rose ... 2*
Mr. Mahomed Mustapha's SAMMY, 8-6, Bowley ... 2*
Aga Mirza Ahmed's WAZIR, 8-2, Japheth...

*Dead head.

Totes paid:—Rs. 73 for win, Rs. 51½, Rs. 18½ and Rs. 38 places.

Time:—1 min. 10½ secs.

Did not run:—Grey Stone, Good Prospects, Red Tape, and Amusement.

Also ran:—Colonial 8-10, Otherwise 8-10, Arabistan 8-10 cd. 8-11, Colonel 8-10, Shanavaz 8-6, Avenge 8-6, Newera 8-6, Counter-attack 8-6 cd. 8-9, Rockingham 8-6, Salvador 8-2, Heera 8-2, Amity 8-2 cd. 8-5, Kruger 8-2, Rainbow 8-2, Delhi 8-2, Ferryboat 8-2, and Argus 7-12.

The race:—Rockingham went away with a good head, but was caught by Wazir, just before three furlongs; there Rockingham was done with and Dingle drew up to Wazir inside the bend. Beadmaker and Sammy drew up to Dingle and a great finish ended in Beadmaker securing a narrow verdict. Won by head. Dead heat second and third. 1½ lengths third and fourth.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson Jr.

THE BEGINNER'S PLATE.—Distance furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000, second Rs. 700, third Rs 300.

Mr. M. Gockuldass' CAMBERLEY, 8-8, Huxley ... 1
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch Behar's BUSKIN, 8-3, Trenoweth ... 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's VALLANCE 7-10, Harrison ...
M. M. Gockuldass' BARONVALE, 8-5, Purtoosingh ...

Totes paid:—Rs. 24 for win, Rs. 13½, Rs. 14 and Rs. 14½, places.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

Did not run:—Spearwood, Oros, Resilience, Louvier's d'Or, All Silk.

Also ran:—Red Spear 8-3, Orloff 8-3, Bandit 8-3, Normannia 7-7 and Mametz 7-4 cd. 7-6.

The Race:—Bandit was first away with Vallance close up first named was done with just before bend when Vallance and ran home and was joined soon after by Buskin coming down straight Camberley splendidly ridden by Huxley overhauled others and won quite comfortably with something in hand. Won by ¾ length, one length second and third, head third and fourth.

MAHOMMERAH PLATE. (Division II.)—Distance 6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100.

Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's WARMINSTER, 8-12, Hardy ... 1
Mr. Mowlat Hajidi's HOTHAM, 7-8, cd. 7-10, Mujeed ... 2
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's SHATRA, 8-0, Collis 3
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ALADDIN, 8-12, Trenoweth ... 4

Did not run:—The Knut, Countermark, and Shabash.

Also Ran:—Dictate 9-3, Quantity 9-1, Raven 9-0, Mespot 8-12, Repeater 8-12, Devildom 8-8, Mettle 8-8, Financier 8-8, Second String 8-3, Port Arthur 7-13, Muckdunia 7-12, Harrington 7-12, Vanguard 7-11, Tasmania 7-8, Britannia 7-8.

The Race:—Muckdunia showed out but was quickly collared by Investor. The pair ran together to the bend where the first named was done with Investor led into straight but was soon smothered by Warminster, Hathan, Shatra and Aladdin. A good race ended in the order named.

Totes paid:—Rs. 284 for win, Rs. 56, Rs. 60, and Rs. 56 places.

Time:—1 min. 25 secs.

Trainer:—Faraj bin Sanad.

Won by one length, one length between second and third, one length between third and fourth.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

Mr. M. Goculdass' FORFEIT LASS, 8-3, (cd. 8-5), W. Huxley ... 1
Mr. Summer's DARK LEGEND, 8-5, Trenoweth ... 2
Mr. Summer's OROS, 8-0, Meekings ... 3
Mr. R. D. Sethna & Frank's FRANCIS, ARMAND, 8-3, Harrison ... 4

Tote Paid:—Winner Rs. 33. Places Rs. 17, and Rs. 19-8.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

Did not run:—Camberley, Buskin, Louvier's d'Or.

Also Ran:—Charcol 8-5, Mazboot 8-3, and Loxwood 8-3.

The Race:—Mazboot went to the front from an even start closely attended by Dark Legend and Forfeit Lass. At the 3rd furlong, Mazboot gave up the struggle, and Oros joined the leaders. Dark Legend came out first into the straight with Forfeit Lass at his girths. Before the stands Forfeit Lass, deprived Dark Legend of the first place winning comfotrably by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths short head.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE NEW COMER'S PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second. Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 8-10, Japheth ... 1
Mr. Downes' RARE FIND, 8-6, Trahan ... 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's CANDLE, 8-6, McCall 3
Mr. Heman's DIAMOND KING, 9-0, Collis 4

Did not run:—Early Bird, Last Chance.

The race:—Anaiza flashed out for a few furlongs with Candle and Rare Find close up. Resident soon displaced Anaiza taking the lead from Rare Find. In the straight a tough fight took place between Resident, Rare Find and Candle. They finished in the order named. Resident winning a good race by ¾ length, short head, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 10 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 70; Places Rs. 24, Rs. 26 and Rs. 37.

Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300.

Aga Coochick Shah's BIRTHDAY CLOTHES, 9-2, Rose ... 1
Mr. F. A. Tarrant's MISS RICH, 8-6, Trenoweth ... 2
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 8-12, Harrison ... 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' FINE TROUT, 8-11, Purtoosingh ... 4

The race:—It was a straggling start in which Penny Pie, Fine Trout, and Flotelle were prominent for a short time, Birthday Clothes and Miss Rich came into view at the 5th furlong where the pair then assumed command, before they had reached the turn Birthday Clothes smothered all opposition and came in an easy winner by 1 length, 2 lengths, ¾ length.

Time:—1 min. 30 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 95; Places Rs. 41-8, Rs. 209 and Rs. 17.

Trainer:—C. B. Mahomed.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; Third, Rs. 300.

Mr. R. R. S.'s NATAL, 7-12, Collis ... 1
Messrs. Noble and Bennets' BALLOON, 9-1, Trahan ... 2
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's MORNING LIGHT, 8-13, F. Templeman ... 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' RESOLD, 7-5, Purtoosingh ... 4

Did not run:—Osprey.

The race:—In the fading light it was impossible to distinguish whether the start was good, but it appeared that Ace of Hearts was badly left, along with two others. Balloon was at the top of the field with Resold and Morning Light close on his heels. As they rounded the turn Balloon came out prominently by looking a winner until a little before the post where Natal shot out from nobody knows where to win by ¾ of a length, 1 length. Morning Light and Resold fought hard for third place half a length separating them.

Time:—1 min. 23½ secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 45; Places Rs. 18-8, Rs. 24 and Rs. 24-8.

Trainer:—Eyramjee Rustomjee.


**SALVITAE**

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ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst form of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

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Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine, Rendersthe urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal and bleeding. Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

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Manufacturing Chemist,

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DURABLE . . .
RELIABLE . . .
INCANDESCENT . . .
LUMINOUS . . .
LASTING . . . .

**MANTLES**

*SOLE IMPORTERS:—*

**The London Eastern and American Trading Company,**

Hummam Street, Fort, BOMBAY.


## CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

### THIRD DAY.

(From our Corrspondent.)

CALCUTTA, August 4.

The third day of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting proved disastrous to backers, as out of seven races four were won by outsiders. The three favourites that won brought no solace to their backers as they started at odds on. The winners won easily except in the Monsoon Cup and the Bally Gunge Plate (First Division.) There was a large gathering present to witness the racing and weather conditions were quite favourable. Canberra, properly the property of the Zemindar of Nazergunge was sold to Col. Smith for Rs. 750.

The MANIFESTO PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles, over 9 flights.

Mr. Bowle's MONASTEVERAN 9-10, Capt. Grant, ... 1
Mr. White's SILVER LINING, 11-8, Heron 2
Mr. Milton's PERICLES, 10-4, Mr. Hempson ... 3

Also ran:—Review 11-7.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Silver Lining, twos Twelves others won by 3 lengths 30 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time.—3 mins. 36 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 154 win, Rs. 25 and 14 places.

The Race:—To a good start Silver Lining and Review let locked together; then Monasteveran with Pericles last. From near the Grand Stand Silver Lining shook Review off and forged ahead with Review second. Near the five furlongs post Review fell and Capt. Grant brought Monasteveran with a rottle, He wrested the lead from Silver Lining and sailed in as easy winner.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Louvett's KITTY O'HARA, 8-12, Vijk 1
Mr. Alibo's STEPASIDE, 7-12, ..... Pullin 2
Mr. Mullik's DON'T BE LATE, 8-8, (Dec 2 lbs) Heron ... 3.

Also Ran:—Diana 8-9, My Ivy 9-0, Tempest 8-13, and Sunny Time, 8-9.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Kitty, O'Hara, fives Diana, sixes Stepaside, sevens My Ivy, twelves the others.

Won by 2½ lengths, 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 15 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 19 win Rs. 16 and Rs. 20 places.

The Race:—Sunny Time was the first to make play in front of Kitty O'Hara, then Stepaside and Diana. After going two furlongs Kitty O'Hara forged ahead and although she was chased all the way home by Stepaside and Dont-be-late who had made up much of the ground lost, she won easily.

AUGUST HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1¾ miles over 9 flights.

Mr. Edward's WHIPPOOR, WILL 11-7, Hayhoe ... 1
Mr. Allan's BRANDICHOC, 10-8, Capt. Bernard ... 2
Mr. Scott's SEA LAD 9-1, Seastream ... 3

Also Ran:—Tarfoot 9-0, Castle Vite 10-0, Sumurun 9-13, Airman 9-3, (did not start) Perledale 9-1.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Whippoor Will, fours Sumurun eights, Brandichoc, Tarfoot and Perledale, fifteens the rest.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—3 mins. 31 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 17 win, Rs. 14; Rs. 23 and Rs. 30 places.

The Race:—It was a good race to witness from the stands. With good start Tarfoot led at a brisk place, the rest in a cluster behind, headed by Perledale. Near the nine furlongs post Whippoor Will rapped the hurdle hard and dropped right back. Near the five furlongs post Castlevite came down. Sea Lad now assumed command but Whippoor Will and Brandichoc, Both beat him at the hurdle from home, the former winning easily.

THE MONSOON PONY PURSE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Bale's MASONIC, 8-8, Barrett ... 1
Mr. Dutt's LITTLE SIMON, 8-9, (Dec 1 lbs) Mr. Galstaun's PIER, 7-7, (Dec 5 lbs) Pullin ... 3

Also Ran:—Slippery Ann, 7-6, Bachelor's Prospect, 9-1, Little Sun, 8-1, Upstart, 7-6, (Dec 2 lbs) Balsaun, 7-3 (Dec. 3 lbs) Pokyaing 6-10, (Dec. 10 lbs) Marri Boy, 6-10, (Dec. 1 6t.)

Betting:—5 to 4 on Masonic, 3 to 2 Little Simon, fifteens Slippery Ann, twenties to thirties the rest.

Won by 2 lengths 4 lengths 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 22 win, Rs. 12, 11 and 20 places.

The Race:—Slippery Ann was the first to break the line She was followed by Bachelor's Prospect, then Upstart, Masonic being fifth. At the Zeerut opening Slippery Ann shot her bolt and Masonic coming through the field on, rails assumed command and although Little Simon made a great effort to catch her, she won easily.

MONSOON CUP.—Distance 9 furlongs. Messrs. Swan and Hillard's CARPE DIEM, 7-2, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Pratt's NANCY O'NEIL 8-13, Heron ... 2
Mr. Dutt's MISS SLASHER, 7-10, J. Flynn 3

Also Ran.—Pomate 7-8, Bossee 9-11, Blackmailer 8-12, Principal Girl, 8-4, Gracefield 8-1, (Dec. 2 lbs.) Midsand 8-0, Henriette, 7-7, (Dec. 4 lbs.) No. Ball 7-3, (Dec. 3 lbs.) Sabinard, 6-13, (Dec. 6).

Betting Erens Nancy, O'Neil fours Gracefield, sixes Miss Slasher and Carpe Diem eights, Blackmailer, Principal Girl and Pomade twenties the rest.

Won by 3 lengths ¾ length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 56 4/5. secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 106 win, Rs. 25, 16 and 23 places.

The Race:—Pomade was the first to break line in front of Sabinard Gracefield, Carpe Diem, Boss Lee being the last, and Miss Slasher just in front. There was very little change till straight was reached where the three placed horses forged ahead and after good finish Carpe Diem won with little in hand.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE:—(Division III). —Distance 6 furlongs.

Thakur Chandrika Prasad Rajrajeswari Prasad Maheshwar Prasad's URVASHI 8-1, Seastream ... 1
Mr. Apcar's HANNAH 7-13, Southall ..... 2
Mr. Mullik's MONOPOLY, 9-0, Heron ..... 3

Also Ran:—Lady Marchmint 8-13, Chatterbox, 9-0, Port of Spain, 8-11, Tarquin, 8-11, Royal Hat 8-10, Sir Edgar 8-9, Watteau 8-9,

Betting:—7 to 4 Lady Marchmint twos Tarquin sixes, Port of Spain sevens, Royal Hall and Monopoly twenties, the rest:

Won by 1½ lengths 1 length between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 163 win, Rs. 38, 62 and 28 places.

The Race:—Hannah bowled along in front of Urvashi, Royal Hal and Monopoly and then Lady Marchmint. After they had settled down Urvashi came up from behind and easily smothering all opposition won easily.

BALLYGUNGE PLATE.—(Division I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Dutt's PAGANINI, 8-0, Northmore ... 1
Mr. Cinigham's FEATHERED LIFE, 8-5, J. R. Flynn ... 2
Mr. Pratt's YSTRAD, 9-2, Barrett ..... 3

Also Ran:—Highfield Lady, 8-13, Regal Sally, 8-0.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Highfield Lady twos, Ystrad, fours Paganini and Feathered Life, twenties, Regal Sally:

Won by ¾ length 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 min. 17 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Rs. 46 win, Rs. 21, and 22 places.

The Race:— Feathered Life and Highfield Lady led from Ystrad and Paganim, Regal, Lady last. Opposite the stand Paganini came with a great rush and settling Highfield Lady and Feathered Life won as stated.

## HIGH COURT.

### APPELLATE SIDE.

### QUESTION OF STAMP.

### FOR HOME RULE SETTLEMENT.

C. N. Seddon vs. Balaji Damodar Hasabnis. (Before the Chief Justice, and Justices Macleod and Shah.)

This was a reference submitted to the High Court under section 57 of the Indian Stamp Act by Mr. C. N. Seddon I.C.S., Commissioner C. D. with a request that their Lordships should give a decision in the matter. He further observed in his reference "The document about which a doubt has arisen is whether it should be treated as a declaration of trust or a settlement or otherwise. The Collector, Mr. B. A. Brendon, holds that the document cannot be called a settlement as the trust is created for a political purpose and not for a religious or charitable purpose as defined in section 2 (24) of the Stamp Act, but that it is more than a declaration of trust and must amount to a conveyance. The Inspector General of Registartion who was consulted is of opinion that the document in question should be stamped as "settlement," on the authority of the ruling in the case of re: Abdulla Haji Dawood Bowla, 13 Bombay Law Report page 646."

"In my opinion, the document constitutes a trust and hands over certain property to trustees; it is perhaps a deed of gift; it appears not to be a settlement as the object is not religious or charitable."

The deed has not yet been presented for registration, but a draft has been presented by Balaji Damodar Hasabnis to the sub-Registrar of Islampur in order that officer may prepare the deed under section 63 (A) of the Deccan Agriculturists' Act, the executant being an agriculturist. The executant suggests that Rs. 15 is sufficient duty under article 64(A) sch. I of the Stamp Act. It appeared to the collector that the deed was more than a declaration of trust and that it must amount to a conveyance, which would require a stamp of Rs. 100.

The document inter-alias contained the following provisions regarding which the present reference was made:—

"I have no male child or female child. I do not wish to adopt and I have prohibited my wife from adopting. I have made a will for the disposition of a portion of my immoveable and moveable property. I have had in view for several months that I should give a portion of my property for a public purpose and accordingly I give by this deed the property for the public purpose.

PROPERTY FOR HOME RULE MOVEMENT.

"I believe that the true prosperity of India cannot be secured without the rights "Swaraj" (Self-Government. Home Rule) being bestowed on it as freely as it is given to Canada and Australia under the British Empire. For this purpose every year one half of the income of the property, shall be utilised for the furtherance of the Home Rule movement or in the absence of such movement for the furtherance of any other lawful political movement. If, for any reason this trust is declared to be unlawful, or any of the institutions referred to in the trust is declared unlawful, then this amount shall be utilised for the benefit of an institution for scientific research conducted by Hindus in the Bombay Presidency but on no account shall the money go to my heirs. If any part or parts of the institutions or purposes to which I have given my money is declared to be unlawful, then the money shall be utilised towards any of the rest which is declared to be lawful."

Their Lordships after hearing arguments said that their Lordships were of opinion that the document in question should be stamped as a settlement.

Mr. P. V. Nijsure appeared for Balaji.

The Government Pleader represented the commissioner

## CONVICTS DESERT FROM MESOPOTAMIA.

### THEIR ROBBERIES IN INDIA.

Shripat Rasul and another vs. The King-Emperor.

(Before Justices Heaton and Hayward.)

These were petitions submitted to their Lordships by the accused from the Dhulia prison, where they were undergoing the sentences.

The accused were charged with three offences of robbery, under section 392, of the Indian Penal Code, (1) of having robbed one Tukaram on the morning of the 7th February 1918, (2) of having robbed Neenu and three women and (3) of having robbed one Lahanu, when he was going in a cart.

The Assistant Judge Mr. M. I. Kadri found the accused guilty of all the charges and directed them to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years under each of them, the sentences under the first and second charges to run concurrently and that under the third charge to run consecutively after the first sentence had been undergone; the total period would thus be fourteen years.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are briefly these:—

One Neenu, accompanied by three women, was going in a cart on the morning of the 7th February last, when the cart was stopped by accused No. 1, who was said to have come from the side of the Sonoti village armed with a gun and a sword. He was followed by accused No. 2, who assisted him in stopping the cart and asking the occupants to give up whatever they had. Meanwhile hearing the sound of foot-steps, accused No. 1 went and stopped Tukaram who was passing by the place, accused No. 2 staying in front of Neenu's cart. Tukaram was alleged to have been robbed of ornaments, of which some had been recovered. Then he was taken to the cart and asked to remove the women's ornaments. With great reluctance he did so. One Rupa Ukha was passing by the place of the occurrance to get tamarind. He saw them being robbed, but as the accused were armed with weapons, he did not venture to approach, but went and informed the Police Patel of the village.

In the evening of the same day one Lahanu Ramji and two others were returning to their village, when they were attacked by the accused and robbed of cash and ornaments. The cart was being driven by one Laxman who was sitting in the front, the accused either suddenly jumped down or descended from a mango-tree in which they had concealed themselves, and unexpectedly appeared before the cart. The bullocks were frightened and bolted with the cart. After going a short distance, the cart got entangled in some bushes and was overturned; the bullocks somehow managed to get extricated and went into the village. Laxman ran to the Police Patel and informed him of his companions having been robbed. The Police Patel with others went to the scene, but, by that time the accused had bolted with the property, that they had taken from the cart. On the night of the 15th February, the Police came to know of their whereabouts and went after them and were able to arrest them with considerable property in the jungle at the outskirts of the village of Shanga. They had with them one gun, two swords and considerable property.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

The Assistant Sessions Judge in sentencing the accused observed:—

"The identification of the accused and the property before the court has been complete; the accused admits that they were at Shanga jungle, when they were arrested; accused No. 2 says that they were betrayed by one Savlaram whose guests they were. Before passing sentence, it is necessary to consider if there are previous convictions against the accused. The charge sheet shows that there are five previous convictions against accused No. 1 and four against accused No. 2. All these convictions are admitted. It is also admitted that the accused broke the agreement under which they were sent to Basra as contained in G. R. Judicial Department No. 458 of 25th February, 1917. There are no extenuating circumstances in favour of the accused, who were armed with deadly weapons at the time of the robberies; the other points that I have to take into consideration are, that they have still a large portion of the imprisonment given under the former sentence to undergo and that they are liable to be dealt with as deserters under the Military Law. Taking all points into consideration, I sentence them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for 7 years under each of the three charges; those under the first and second charges which relate to offences committed at the same time and place, to be concurrent and that under the third charge to be consecutive making the total period to be 14 years.

"It appears desirable that there should be better supervision over the convicts sent to Mesopotamia for the Labour Corps from the Indian jails. It is due to lack of such supervision, that the accused, within a week of their reaching Basra, found it possible to secure a steamer as they say and return to India to carry on their nefarious practices, and do considerable harm to persons and property of Law-abiding people."

Their Lordships dismissed the applications.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 5TH OF AUGUST, 1918.

### BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 52.

**FOR DISMISSAL.**

50-17-1249-14—Dastur & Co., Bai Keshi v. Bai Pani & ors, Little & Co., Madh. K & C. Edg G W & Co., Sham M & H.

49-17-703-16—Merwanji K & Co., Bai Shirmbai v. Ratanbai & others, Payne & Co., Mer K & Co., Sham M & H. Unwalla P & P. Mirza M & M.

47-17-231-13—Tyabji D & Co., Tejpal Nursey v. Madhowji Bhawanji, Amin & Desai.

51-17-261-16—Payne & Co., Ichhalal Jugmohandas & anr v. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail & Co., a firm & anr, Little & Co., Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & G.

1-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & ors Manch & N, Matu J & M, Little & Co., Payne & Co.

2-18-1136-15—Wadia G & Co., Mahomed Haji Aboo v. Khatubai & ors, Payne & Co, Little & Co., Surveyor & Co.

3-18-1237-16—Bhimji & Co., Girjashanker Dayashanker Vaidya v. The Bombay Baroda & Central India Ry. Co., Craw B & Co.

18-1038-17—Little & Co., The Great Indian Peninsula Ry. Co. v. Ramchandra Jagganath, Manilal & Khar.

18-53-17—Payne & Co., Kasheram Bhagwandas & Messrs Bruel & Co. a firm, Captain & V.

18-209-14—Madh K & Ch., Naviyahoo widow v. Ratanbai widow, Hiralal & Co.

7-18-205-18—M B Chothia, Nanchand Gulabchand a firm & anr v. Balabhai Devchand a firm Bhai K & Gir.

9-18-678-17 & 688-17—Merwanji K & Co., Bansilal Motilal v. Govindlal Bansilal & anr, Ard H D & Co., Bhai K & Gir.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

**FOR CONSENT DECREE.**

115-17—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithabai widow v. Chhaganlal Sawchand, Motichand & D.

16-17—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithabai widow v. Keshavji Manekchand & ors, Motichand & D.

117-17—Mehta D & L, Bai Mithabai widow v. Chhaganlal Sawchand, Motichand & D, Little & Co., Purnanand & Co.

610-17—Purnanand & Co, Manecklal Sakerchand & anr v. Chhaganlal Sawchand & ors, Moti & D. Mehta D & L.

1408-17—Nanu H & Co., Lalji Damodhar v. Motivahu & ors, Dharamsi & Co.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.**

883-17—Amin & D, Baboo Ramji Wallonj v. Sitabai widow and ors, Judah & S, Smetham B & Co., Part heard.

20-18—Little and Co., Shantaram Balkrishna and anr v. Waman Gopal Wadekar and anr, Amin and D, Part heard, 29-7-18.

**FOR FURTHER DIRECTION AND COSTS IN COMMR'S. REPORT.**

928-10—Payne and Co, B N Lang v. Kastoorbai widow and ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

**SHORT CAUSE.**

643-18—Captain & V, Bhanji Ramji & Co. a firm v. Aga Mirza Ahmed Kazrani, Shroff & D.

**LONG CAUSES.**

98-18—Captain & V Frank Jacob Iny v. Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne & Co.

13-17—Amin & Desai, Shakrabhai Motilal v. Bapuji Framji Musha & ors, Mulla & M, Hiralal T & Co.

831-17—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Khoja Ali Mahomed Mulji, Merwanji K & Co.

772-17—Little & Co., The Continental Tyre & Rubber Co., Ld. v. The Madras Stable Co. a firm, Ragh N & Co.

588-17—Captain & V, Hinduji Krishnaji a firm v. Kasturchand Umaji & ors, Soonderdas & Co.

725-18—Dharamsi & Co., Ambaji Gangaram Saiboo & ors v. Kasturchand Dhulaji, Mehta D & L.

1390-16—N C Dalal Shah Jeewanlal Dolatchand a firm v. Mehta Mohanlal Shakerchand a firm, Jam R & D.

1195-17—Crawford B & Co., Richardson and Cruddas a firm v. Cawasji Dhunjibhoy Tarachand & ors, Ard H D & Co.

181-17—Edg G W & Co., Hormusji Rustomji Billimoria v. General Nawabzada Obeidulla Khan, Payne & Co.

925-17—Mulla & Mulla, Vadanji Keshowji v. Dossa Visram, Bhai K & Gir.

216-17—Ard H D & Co., Jalbhoy Pestonji Virji v. Messrs Pulee & Co., a firm, Dharamsi & Co.

357-17—Little & Co., Mathuradas Vallabhdas & anr v. Mofatlal Gayalbhai & Co. a firm, Edg G W & Co.

949-17—Little & Co., Ralli Brothers a firm v. Kanji Pradhan a firm, Bhai K & Gir.

### BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

**CHAMBER APPLICATIONS.**

97-17—Merwanji K & Co., The Advocate-General v. Mulji Giga & ors.

Re G & Wards Act Re Sada Rali Mahomedalli & ors, minors—Amin & D, Khalizabai v. Petr.

T & I J, Re Monghibai deceased—Unwalla P & P, Purshotam Mohanji v. Petr.

906-10—Sham M & H, Nanabhai N Ghadially v. Jamasji C. Kerrawalla.

T & I J, Re L/A Jafferbhai Gangji deceased—Payne & Co., Fatmabai v. Petr.

**ADJOURNED PETITIONS ANDSUMONSM (IN COURT.)**

In Re Indian Arb. Act IX of 1899—Tyabji D & Co., Madhowdas Khushaldas a firm Petrs. v. Gokaldas Haridas a firm, Respondents, Pandia & Co., Notice 22-6-18, Part heard.

Jn Re Indian Arbitration Act IX of 1899 and Re Suit No. 648 of 1918—Jamsetji R & D, Tulsiram Karamchand & Co., a firm, Petitioners v. Maganlal Dalabhai Desai, Respondent, Daphtary F & D, Notice 22-7-18.

360-11—Jamsetji R & D, Chimabai widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Payne and Co., Ch S d. 22-7-18.

**FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMR'S REPORT**

65-17—Ard H D & Co., Bai Jassodabai widow v. Bai Chandabai widow, Mulji & Th.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSA SHORT CAUSE.**

655-18—Jehangir & B, Messrs Dharamsee Assoo & Co. a firm v. Messrs Kaikhusru Hirjibhai Printer & Co., a firm, Dastur and Co.

**LONG CAUSES.**

1230-17—Edg. G W & Co., Maneckbai v. Jafram Jalcoji Ghansili & ors, Pandia & Co., Edg G W & Co.

1345-17—Ardesir H D & Co., Dr. Parbhudas Goculdas & anr v. Bai Dewalbhai widow, Jeh G & B.


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# WAR ANNIVERSARY

## SPECIAL DAY OF PRAYER.

## DEVOTIONAL OBSERVANCES IN BOMBAY.

The fourth anniversary of the declaration of war was observed as a day of Special Prayer and Thanksgiving by all Christian communities in Bombay yesterday. Special forms of service were issued by the Metropolitan in India for use in any Diocese where sanctioned by the Diocesan Bishop, primarily applicable to St. Thomas' Cathedral in the Fort, where both morning and evening the services were most solemn and impressive, and very largely attended. At the morning Parade service, members of the Bombay Light Horse, 4th (Bombay) Garrison Artillery I.D.F., the Bombay Infantry I.D.F. and the Railway Battalion I.D.F. marched into the Cathedral from different points of assembly, and sailors from his Majesty's ships in harbour supplemented a vast and devout congregation.

THE SERVICE.

Before going to the Holy Table, the officiating priest, turning to the congregation, said:—"Brethren, let us remember before God those for whom we are specially bound to pray during this time of war." Then kneeling at the Litany desk he said:—

"On all people who are now at war, Lord have mercy.

"And grant that they may not sink into barbarism or recklessness of living or implacable hatred, but being purified by suffering may be fitted to make a better world after the peace."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On all the Rulers of warring nations, Lord have mercy.

"And grant them wisdom and compassion, purity of purpose, knowledge of Thy will and courage to follow it."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On our sailors and soldiers and those of our Allies, Lord have mercy.

"And grant them endurance and courage, discipline and self-control and Thy protection in life and in death."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On our enemies, Lord have mercy.

"And turn their hearts, and let Thy Holy Spirit work mightily among them."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On all captives, the sick, the maimed, the wounded and the dying, Lord have mercy.

"And grant them Thy pardon and Thy peace, Thy strength and Thy consolations."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On priests, doctors, and nurses, and all others, who minister to the souls and bodies of the combatants, Lord have mercy.

"And grant them gifts of healing, helpfulness, sympathy, skill and patience."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On all the anxious and the bereaved, the desolate and the homeless, Lord have mercy.

"And grant them abiding sense of Thy presence and a sure trust in Thy love."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On those who travel by sea, Lord have mercy.

"And protect them from the dangers of the elements and from the designs of the enemy, and bring them to the desired haven."

Congregation: "We beseech Thee O Lord."

"On all Christian nations, particularly our own, Lord have mercy.

"And grant us a true and lasting repentance for our past and present sins, a sincere desire to live according to Thy commandments and the grace and comfort of Thy Holy Spirit."

THE COLLECT.

The above ended, the Introit followed, and the following Collect was said:—

"O most powerful and glorious Lord God, the Lord of Hosts, that rulest and commandest all things: Thou sittest on the Throne judging right and therefore we make our Address to Thy Divine Majesty in this our necessity, that Thou wouldst take the cause in Thine own hand, and judge between us and our enemies. Stir up Thy strength O Lord, and come and help us, for Thou givest not always the battle to the strong, but canst save by many or by few. O let not our sins now cry against us for vengeance, but hear us Thy poor servants begging mercy, and imploring Thy help, and that Thou wouldst be a defence unto us against the face of the enemy. Make it appear that Thou art our Saviour and mighty Deliverer, through Jesus Christ our Lord."

The Epistle was taken from Hebrews XII. 1-14 inclusive, and the Gospel from St. Luke XXI, 25-26 inclusive.

### OFFICIAL SERVICE.

His Excellency the Governor, Lady Willingdon and staff, and all Government officials at present in Poona attended the Parade service at St. Mary's Church yesterday morning, while in Bombay, members of his Majesty's services and others filled the Cathedral to a seat in the evening. The special service in connection with the War included Thanksgiving, Confession and Supplication.

BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

The service opened with the following address by the Bishop of Bombay:—

Since the service in which we are about to unite was sent to the printer two things, have happened which add to its significance. One is that His Gracious Majesty has expressed his royal wish that all his subjects throughout his Dominions should unite in prayer to God on this day, the fourth anniversary of the Proclamation of War. The other is that the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Lloyd George, seconded by Mr. Asquith, has resolved to attend as a body the service to be held in the Church which serves as its Chapel, St. Margaret's, Westminster. I think I am right in saying that this motion is the first of its kind passed during the War. Thus the supreme authorities in the Empire are celebrating this day by solemn and public prayer, and we humble Christians of Bombay join with them and take our part in this great work of Intercession.

Prayer includes many kinds of devotion. We are asked first to offer to God thanksgiving. This is right always. But to-day the demand will appeal to you far more than it could have done when the Metropolitan was planning out this service a month ago. The most qualified and perhaps the sanest and wisest of our public men who are allowed to speak to us of the war with full knowledge, General Smuts, has told us that the tide has now turned and that he hopes it will now continue to run in favour of the Allies. When he says this, we to whom the ceaseless gains and losses of the campaign are an enigma, may take courage and thank God. The time of which the German General Staff said that their military prospects were never brighter has passed without a decisive German victory. There is no human probability that they will ever have such a chance again as they had from March to July this year. Our foes have not been suffered to triumph over us.

But while this is our most obvious ground of thanksgiving there are others which are really deeper and more important. The question of questions, as year succeeds to year and we are still at war, is "Are we learning the lessons which we were intended to learn" In the first two years we learned to despise sloth, luxury and purposelessness. That was good, but it was not enough. We had little to show of real amendment, or constructive advance in national ideals. At this service last year it was pointed out to you that in England an era of resolution, of determination to attack difficult problems, to redress old wrongs, had dawned. It was not a false dawn. Dimly we are able to descry the outlines of the coming day.

This week I received a letter from a distinguished man who had just returned to England after some two years' absence, one of the most thoughtful of our generation. I will read a few sentences from it, "The thing that struck me most forcibly on arrival was the absence of the starved faces and unclad people that in ordinary times disfigured the London pavements. The fact is that there is no unemployment although prices have risen perhaps as much as wages, but all the members of the family are earning and for the first time in our history what food and clothing there is, is properly distributed. It is a very curious and unexpected result of general shortage that the poor should be better off than they have ever been, but what a tremendous lesson it teaches us. One sees now so acutely how all our luxuries in which the well-to-do wallowed before the war, were literally enjoyed at the expense of the poor."

The greatest of all public wrongs and one which most draws down the wrath of God, is the oppression of the poor whether it be deliberate or the result of heartlessness or even of carelessness. It is a form of this oppression when the inferior workers have not the chance of decent human life, but slip down towards the state of the animals. If they have been raised above this in England by the conditions of war-time, let us thank God, and resolve that they shall never, if we can help it, sink below the human level again.

One other ray of steady light we discern in the coming day; it is the ray of reconciliation. On the one side, within our Empire, there has been the honest attempt to reconcile Ireland, foiled alas! by the obdurate suspiciousness of extremists and by extraneous interference, but, let us hope, only temporarily foiled. Again there has been the honest and able attempt to redress any grievances which existed in India, and lay down the lines of that difficult transition from an autocratic government to a government of the people of this land by the people and for the people. We are not concerned here with this attempt in its political aspect, but in its moral aspect. Its moral aspect is that it is an honest attempt at reconciliation and at the same time an attempt to extend to others that which we English most value, responsible liberty, and thus to do as we would be done by.

On the other hand, outside our own Empire, the immense league of nations now united to fight for liberty and justice involves the laying aside of many mutual jealousies and even antipathies, and may be paving the way for far completer international co-operation than the world has witnessed for ages. And in this reconciliation the point which touches us most intimately, is the new comradeship with our kinsmen across the Atlantic who have been severed from us for a time, perhaps only that they might be united in a more enduring because freer and more reasonable association.

Let no one say that these considerations are unspiritual. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof." And there is no greater cause for thankfulness than when we can recognize that He is filling it with His fullness. It is of His fullness that we are receiving when the spirit of reconciliation grows and spreads, when men's hearts are turned to each other, when life becomes fuller and richer for every man, even the weak and the poor.

We are sometimes so oppressed with personal sorrow or so stupefied by overwork that there is no spring left in us to arise and recognize our blessings. Therefore I have dwelt on these grounds for thankfulness. There is no need, I hope, to dwell on grounds for penitence. We can neither learn the lessons of the war, nor reconstruct the world, unless deep in our own hearts is the perception of our own faults, and the resolution with God's help to amend them. Nor need I say anything further in preface to the section of petition.

All I have to do now is to ask you to join with our King and our rulers, with our brethren separated from us by all the oceans, with our beloved and brave who having taken their share in this war have passed beyond the sight of our mortal eyes, in adoring God Who has guided, taught and helped us hitherto, in praying Him to make us more worthy to serve Him, and to support all our future efforts and turn them to His Glory.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC SERVICES.

The fourth anniversary of the war was observed in all the churches and chapels of the dioceses of Bombay and Poona. Being the first Sunday of the month, it coincided with the monthly intercession service "for the success and victory of the British arms leading to an honourable and beneficial peace" which for the last two years has been regular monthly institution in the churches of both dioceses. Local notices cover services at The Cathedral of Our Lady of Expectatios, Buleshwar; Holy Name Church, Wodehouse Road; St. Anne's Church, Byculla; St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum; The Rosary Church, Mazagon; St. Ignatius Church, Jacob Circle; The Church of Our Lady of Victories, Mahim; St. Peter's, Bandra; St. Joseph's Church, Juvem-Tara; and The Church of O. L. of the Assumption, Kandivli.

At all the Masses in the Gloria Church, Byculla, yesterday morning from 5-30 to 9 o'clock (six in all) prayers were offered for an early universal peace. The last Mass was celebrated by his Grace the Archbishop Bishop of Damaun. The Services ended with special prayers for peace and victory and benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The evening service, which was also held for the same purpose, was again largely attended.

Special intercession service was held in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, Burrow's Lane, for victory to the Allied arms and a speedy peace. There was a very large attendance and the service terminated with the benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

### AT WADIAJI FIRE TEMPLE.

The Parsis assembled in large numbers yesterday at the Wadiaji Fire Temple to offer prayers for the speedy and complete success of Great Britain and her Allies. Shamsul-ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana officiated at the prayers, and among those present on the occasion were: Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir H. A. Wadia, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Cowasji Seth, Mr. M. P. Kharegat and others. Those present prayed for the speedy success of England and her Allies in the war they were waging against Germany, for the cause of freedom and righteousness. They also prayed to Almighty God to rest in peace the souls of those patriotic and valiant soldiers of the British Empire, who had given their lives for the defence of the Empire, and they wished long life and happiness to H. M. the King-Emperor and the Royal Family.

Dastur Sanjana then preached a sermon on "The Zoroastrian doctrine of Faith in God Ahuramazda and Victory unto the Righteous." He said that according to a fundamental principle of the Zoroastrian religion God always granted a prayer if it was made for a righteous cause. The success, which England and her Allies had been recently achieving, proved the truth of that doctrine. The Germans, who had been preparing for years past, suddenly overran some of the fairest provinces of Europe, and the defection of Russia gave them a splendid opportunity. But then God heard the prayers of the Allies and their ranks were reinforced by the entry of America. The recent great events in France also showed that God was helping the Allied Powers who were fighting for a righteous cause. Forty crores sons and daughters of the British Empire, led by their beloved Sovereign, were that day praying for the success of England and her Allies, and their cause which was a righteous one was sure to triumph.

It was then decided to authorise Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy to send the following telegram to H. E. the Governor: "The Parsi community assembled for prayers at the Wadiaji's Fire Temple invoked the assistance of Providence to grant early and decisive success to the British and Allied armies in the righteous struggle in which they were engaged."

### AT ZAVER BAUG.

A largely-attended meeting of the Hindus of Bombay was held yesterday at Zaver Baug, Kalbadevi, Bombay, to offer prayers for the success of the British Arms. Among those present on the occasion were: Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Rao Bahadur Keshavji N. Sailor, Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao S. Joshi, Dr. D. B. N. Dandeker and others: At the outset Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi explained the object with which they had met there that day, and said the war which England and her Allies were waging against Germany was in the cause of justice and righteousness. He exhorted those present to fulfil their duty by helping the British Government.

Rao Bahadur Sailor, and Rao Bahadur V. S. Joshi also addressed the assembly. Pandit Jadavji Maharaj said that there was no doubt that the cause of England and her Allies would eventually triumph. Dr. D. B. Naik Dandeker then called for three cheers for England and her Allies, and they were heartily given.

### ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the Bombay Corps of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas, No. 3 District, was held yesterday in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, under the presidentship of the District Superintendent, Capt. W. Nunan. All the Officers (Medical and Ambulance) and members connected with the Parsi, Jewish, Hindu (S. S. L.), Cosmopolitan, Hindu "B", Gujarati Hindu Ambulance Divisions and the Parsi Nursing Division, attended the gathering and a resolution of loyalty to the King and devotion to the Allies was unanimously accepted, all standing.

### EAST INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

In a telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay yesterday, the Bombay East Indian Association on behalf of the Community it represents, re-affirmed their unswerving loyalty and allegiance to the King-Emperor and expressed adherence to the high principles for which the Allied nations are fighting. The Community met is their Churches is Bombay Salsette and Bassein and raised their hearts in humble prayer that the Almighty may grant speedy and complete victory to the Allies.

### AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, August 4.

A service was held at Christ Church, Simla, at 9-30 a. m., which was attended by the Commander-in-Chief and Officers of the Army Head Quarters and at 11 a.m., for civil officers and the general public. The Bishop of Lahore and Canon Wheeler officiated. Intercession services were also held at St. Andrew's Church, the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and all places of public worship in Simla, Christian, Mahomedan and Hindu, where prayers for the success of our rms were offered.

### AT LUCKNOW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 4.

Special Services of prayer and thanksgiving in connection with the war were held in all churches to-day. The Parade service at Christ Church and other churches were fully attended.

### AT AKALKOT.

Ryots of all casts and creeds assembled in temples and mosques on Sunday morning and offered prayers for an early end of the great war with complete victory to the British Empire and their Allies. The Rajesaheb attended the prayers.

The members of the Pathare Prabhu community assembled in Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir on Girgaum Road, the students and the staff of the Marwari Vidyalaya High School, Shandhurst Road, also prayed for the complete success of the British and their Allies in the present war.

## KOLBHATWADI IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

### A PROTEST.

A meeting of the owners of properties abutting on Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street and Girgaon Road, was held at 816, Princess Street, on Saturday, the 3rd inst., at 5-45 p.m. (B.T.), under the presidentship of Mr. Rajaram Tukaram to protest against the way in which their properties have been included in the Kolbhatwadi Improvement Scheme No. 54 and to take steps in the matter when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That this meeting protests strongly against the proposed wholesale acquisition of houses, abutting on Kalbadevi Road, Princess Street and Girgaum Road, which never formed part of Kolbhatwadi, all the houses being in good sanitary conditions."

"The meeting further resolves that a representation embodying the grounds, viz., profiteering by the Improvement Trust Board, etc., put forth before the meeting by Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, be drawn up and the same be submitted to the Improvement Trust. Copies of the same be sent to the Municipal Corporation also."

### WAR LOANS IN ANCIENT INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is no innovation of modern Governments to raise money from the public by means of War Loans with a view to meet the expenses of a protracted war. The ancient Hindus were accustomed to subscribe to war loans at the call of the king on the occasion of a threatened invasion of their country. The following excerpt made from an article on "Limited Monarchy in Ancient India" contributed by me so long ago as 1907 to the "Modern Review" (Vol. II, page 351) will speak for itself:—

"Necessity sometimes arose in ancient as it does in modern times for raising public loans as, for instance, in times of a threatened invasion. The King on such occasions had never recourse to force to raise the requisite capital; but he used persuasive language as follows:—

'The enemy are threatening to invade my territory and as a public calamity is impending, I ask you to make contributions with a view to enable me to avert it. When the calamity will have been averted, I will return you your money. Should you however allow the enemy to come, they will not only rob you of all your wealth but also carry away your wives and children. In that event there will be none left to enjoy your property, you are like unto my sons and I am glad to witness your prosperity. Now that there is an impending calamity, I am asking for your contributions. None ought to prize wealth when danger is threatened.'" (Mahabharat santiparva chap. 87).

I need hardly say that the duty of the Indians at the present juncture is as clear and imperative to-day as it was five thousand years ago.—Yours, etc.,

ABNIAS CHANDRA DAS.
(M.A., B.L.)

Azimganj.
July 30.

### 88 LAKHS FROM CAWNPORE FOR WAR LOAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3.

Speaking at the war loan meeting at Cawnpore yesterday his Honour the Lieut.-Governor said that to the last war loan Cawnpore had subscribed over one crore. The investments promised to the present loan were nearly 88 lakhs. The sums promised by Europeans were 32 lakhs and by Indians 3 lakhs. He appealed to the Indian businessmen who had benefitted so largely by British rule not to hang back.

His Honour Sir Harcourt Butler then referred to the industrial opportunities of the province which he said were encouraging; but before full advantage could be taken of them the spread of practical industrial and technical education was necessary. Government was already preparing schemes and he hoped there would be a great progress after the war.

### ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

Activity of Bombay monsoon is still largely confined to the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, south-east Rajputana, Central India west, Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Malabar; local in Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Konkan, and Bombay Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Gujarat.

The principal amounts are:—Mergui, Moulmein and Myitkyina two inches; Tezpur four; Chittagong three; Bogra two; Cox's Bazar, Barisal, Berhampore and Cuttack one a half; Ratnagiri one, and Belgaum two.

Forecast:—A decrease of rain in Bombay Deccan.

## CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

### HINDU GYM. vs. ISLAM GYM.

Rain prevented a start being made until after 3 p.m. in the match between the Hindu Gymkhana and the Islam Gymkhana which came off on the Kennedy Sea Face yesterday, and the result, as expected, was a draw. The Islam Gymkhana, going in to bat first, made 140 for 8 wickets, when they declared their innings closed, to which the Hindu Gymkhana had replied with a total of 78 for 5 wickets, when stumps were drawn. It was far from being a batsmen's wicket and the bowlers generally had the upper hand. The game was marked by no performance of outstanding merit, but Contractor, Ibrahim and Botawala for the Mahomedans, and Shivram and Mehta for the Hindus, played good cricket. The first-named especially played well, his innings of 49, including no less than six 4's, and the chief hits in Shivram's merry innings of 23, were two 4's and one 6. Mahamood secured best bowling analysis of the day, capturing 4 wickets for 5 runs apiece. For the Hindus, Shivram took the largest number of wickets, his three wickets being obtained for a little over ten runs apiece, Rajaram also bowling well and getting 2 for 19. The scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| K H Contractor c R Wagle b Rajaram | 40 |
| Valimahomed run out | 6 |
| A E Botawala b Shivram | 25 |
| M H Vishram (capt.) b Shivram | 2 |
| Syed Ibrahim c Telang b Shivram | 32 |
| K Murad c Godambe b Rajaram | 5 |
| A Faizee c Agasker b Rana | 6 |
| Mahamood not out | 2 |
| Bham c Pupala b Rana | 8 |
| P Irfani and F A Lotia did not bat. | |
| Extras | 14 |
| *Total (for 8 wkts.) | 140 |

*Innings declared closed.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| V P Mehta c Irfani b Mahamood | 24 |
| D L Pupala c Vishram b Murad | 16 |
| S M Dalvi b Mahamood | 2 |
| D K Telang c Irfani b Mahamood | 1 |
| P Shivram c Vishram b Mahamood | 26 |
| R A Wagle not out | 5 |
| C H Rana, S R Godambe, M H C Rana, R V Agaskar (capt.), and Rajaram did not bat. | |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total (for 5 wkts.) | 78 |

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M H C Rana | 19 | 35 | 8 | 2 |
| Godambe | 12 | 27 | 3 | 0 |
| Shivram | 12 | 33 | 4 | 3 |
| Rajaram | 8 | 19 | 1 | 2 |
| R A Wagle | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Dalvi | 3 | 6 | 1 | 0 |

Islam Gymkhana.

| | O | R | M | W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahamood | 12 | 29 | 3 | 4 |
| Murad | 10 | 33 | 0 | 1 |
| Syed Ibrahim | 2 | 18 | 0 | 0 |

### INDIAN GOLD CURRENCY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.

Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Rupert Gwynne affirmed that the gold currency for India was opposed to the report of the Currency Commission in 1913 and was calculated to increase the drain of gold to India.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Commission saw no objection in principle from the Indian or Imperial standpoint to the establishment of a mint for coinage of gold.

Replying to Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Montagu stated India had imported 253 millions of gold since 1898 and 52 millions during twenty years preceding 1898.

### LEAVE FOR TROOPS IN EASTERN THEATRES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Charles Hobhouse, Mr. Macpherson stated that negotiations were in progress with the Shipping Controller at the Admiralty and other Departments concerned and he hoped that thus in the near future it would be possible to increase the leave for the troops in Mesopotamia and other theatres of war in the East.

### CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

The market for coal shares was again active with buyers of several stocks paying higher rates in order to secure them. Kastas advanced to Rs. 6-4 premium and Gopalichucks to Rs. 15. Jute mill shares were less in demand and ruled slightly easier in the absence of buyers. Miscellaneous section again took a brisk turn, several favourite stocks registering a further advance in market value. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 880, Bokaro and Ramgurh 26, Burrakur 47-4, Central Dharmabund 15-4, Ghusick 21, Gopalichuck 14-8, Jumoni 13, Kasta 6-4 p, Kuardi 22-12, New Tetturya 17, Ondal (ord) 36-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 412, Belvedere (ord) 612, Fort William (ord) 441, Howrah (ord) 53-12, Kamarhatty (ord) 733, Lawrence (ord) 618, Lansdowne (ord) 405, Lothian (ord) 362, Standard (ord) 658.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 24-12, Anglo Oriental Navigation 44-8, Behar Oil 49-8, Bowreah Cotton (ord) 387, Bengal Brass 38-4, Buxar Timber Trading 18-12, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton (ord) 278, Cawapore Sugar (ord) 210 s.l., Eastern Paint 27-4, Great Indian Phosphate 41 p., Indian Galvanising 21-4 (fully paid), Kalyanpur Lime 20; Ryam Sugar 17-8, Steel Products 17-12, Titaghur Paper (ord) 432.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68 to Rs. 68-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-10.

## BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

### LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 9.

Whist Drive and Dance at the G. I. P Byculla Mechanic's Institute at 9-30 p.m. Prizes.

### AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30, 9-15 Bowitt Phillips Co.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

### TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 16 30 | 16 35 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)... | 15 30 | 21 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 9 15 | 13 0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 8 40 | 21 45 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11 30 | 14 45 |
| Poona Express ... ... ... | 19 40 | 7 25 |

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 12 30 | 16 |
| Gujarat Mail ... ... | 8 25 | 21 |
| Kathiawar 3rd class Express ... | 7 56 | 21 35 |

### BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi who is shortly proceeding to America, will deliver a lecture on "Ashtang Dharma," at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, in the Prarthana Samaj Hall.

### WATER POLO TOURNAMENT.

A Water Polo Tournament Y. M. C. A. v. Messrs. Golwalla Bros., Victoria Swimming Bath, was held on Friday, at the latter's Bath at Back Bay, when the Parsi Team of the latter's Bath was victorious by 12 goals against nil.

### FATAL MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Kika Hirji, a Hindu boy, aged eight years, residing at Ropa Lane, was running across Chandanwadi Road yesterday, when he was knocked down and killed on the spot by motor car No. 2973, belonging to Dr. Surveyor and driven by F. A. Bharucha.

### WAR LOAN CINEMA SHOW.

Mr. H. P. Mody will speak at the War Loan Cinema Show at the Palace of Varieties on Monday at 6-30 p.m.

### HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE.

It has been arranged to hold the "Third Humanitarian Conference" in Bombay this year during the ensuing Special Congress Week. There is no subscription for membership of the Reception Committee.


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*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Monday, 5th August*, 1918.

## WHAT IS OUR RUSSIAN POLICY?

The decision of the Allies to intervene in Siberia raises the whole question of Allied policy towards Russia. There are, doubtless, many who are inclined to answer that the Allies do not appear to have any definite policy in connection with our former Ally, and are simply waiting to see what will happen in that stricken country. The Allies could not be blamed because of their hesitancy in accepting the new government forcibly set up by the Bolseviks,—a government which immediately showed its intentions by breaking the sacred obligations made between the Allies and the Czar's Government, and confirmed by the Provisional Government. Some papers in England have very strongly urged that the form of government in power is entirely a domestic matter in which the Allies have no concern, and that it is their duty to enter into diplomatic relations with them. Had the usurpation of the Bolseviks been merely a matter of internal politics, this would have been a sound view. But by entering into negotiations with the enemy, in direct contravention of the treaties entered into by every member of the Alliance, the question took on another aspect. Nor did the Bolseviks show any inclination to accept the friendship of the Allies. While it may be that the policy of the British Government of waiting to see the trend of events was not the wisest course, it was perhaps more commendable than that taken by the French, who hastily sided with forces which soon proved they were even more subservient to the Germans than the Bolseviks. It is, of course, impossible to say what would have been the result, had the Allies accepted the new Government, and lent it support, but the events that have taken place in the past year are of such a nature as to confirm one in the impression that no real unity could possibly have existed between the Bolseviks and the Allies. Great Britain and the Allies are now at a crisis in their relations with Russia. What is the only policy which will meet the needs of the situation, and afford a basis for future cooperation between the Russian people and ourselves? That a definite policy is now needed is apparent, in view of the approaching failure of the Bolseviks, and the vast inroads the Germans have made in all the parts of Russia bordering on their own land.

Before dealing with the question of Russia's welfare, it may not be out of place to refer to a subject which must increasingly occupy the mind of the people of India. We have been warned that the Germans have great designs in the direction of this country, and though these have not matured, there are evidences of Germany's purpose. The Germans have an Eastern policy, but up to the present the roads through Cairo, Mecca and Basra being blocked, they have not been able to make headway. But they are now busily promoting their plans for converting the Black Sea into a German Lake. Their activities in the Ukraine and Southern Russia have made this very clear. With Rumania reduced to a position of hopeless strategic and economic vassalage, and the mouths of the Danube thus secured; with the Ukraine in direct dependence on Germany; with the Crimea in military occupation; with the German-led armies completing their work of extermination in Armenia, and gaining control of Georgia, with Batum and Kars, it is not difficult to realise the aims of Germany. The Caucasus will become a pivot for their designs on the East, through Turkestan, Persia, and the Indian Ocean. Though the danger is not imminent, it would be futile to neglect any measures which sought to "scotch" these designs before they had time to become formidable. For many years the fear of a Russian invasion was a bugbear to Indian Governments, but most of us would prefer the old menace rather than a Russia which can be used as a catspaw by Germany. The only way in which German penetration can be prevented is by a strong Russian Government. That the Bolseviks will ever be able to provide such few would seriously contend. The Allies must have a policy which aims at setting Russia on her feet again. Russia does not want back the old Tsar regime, but she does want a Government which will bind the warring forces together, so that they may be able to make some kind of resistance to German aggression. Looking at the matter from the point of view of the objects for which the Allies are fighting, what ought to be the policy toward Russia? Some of the sanest leaders of liberal opinion in England were anxious that the Bolseviks should be given a chance, and firmly believed that they represented the democracy of Russia. The actions of the Bolseviks have shown them to be even more despotic and tyrannous than the Tsar, for they have excluded every element save the most extreme, and they have carried out a policy which no democrat can approve for a moment. Nothing is more necessary in formulating a policy toward Russia at this time, than that every effort should be made to get into touch with the Russian people. The Bolseviks do not claim to represent the people as a whole, but only certain classes which have for their object the destruction of the old social system. It is impossible for us to believe, with our knowledge of the Russian people, whose natures cannot change in a day, that the people as a whole sanction the unjust and illegal methods adopted by the Bolseviks. Writing some weeks ago a Russian authority said: "To-day only those who are utterly divorced from realities can seriously suggest that we should pin our faith to men with whom we have not a single aim or principle in common, and in so doing should throw over all those in Russia whose ideals are identical with our own, and who have staked their whole existence in the common cause." The temptation to get the Government in power again on the side of the Allies must have been very great in the dark days, but it would be folly and wrong, to compromise on our principles, in order to enlist the aid of the Bolseviks.

What policy is likely to assist the Allies best in these two matters, the protection of India and the East from German penetration, and the setting up of a truly democratic control in Russia? The difficulty is to find a body which, while representative of the Russian people is also strong enough to carry out the work of Government. Of late we have heard much of the Czecho-Slovak movement in Siberia which appears to be steadily gaining in strength. While we may recognise the value of such a movement as a foil to Bolsevik and German plans, there does not appear to be any real Russian democratic force behind it, and the Allies will scarcely look to them as representative of the Russian people, though this will not preclude them from giving encouragement to these forces which represent a desire for good and just government. The Cossacks have remained firm to the Allies, and no one can doubt their ability to give a good account of themselves if they are thoroughly organised. But the Cossacks, as a whole, especially their leaders, are hardly typical of the Russian people, and though their value as fighting forces may be inestimable in quelling unruly elements, they are not able to form a Government which will be acceptable to the people. There remains only the Constituent Assembly which was the nearest Russia had ever approached to democratic Government. All classes were represented, and while it did not succeed in bringing peace to the stricken country, it did succeed in impressing the world with its desire to bring about a real democratic control. Few countries possess so democratic a body, and it is still in existence. Kerensky's reference to the probability of a stable government in the near future doubtless referred to the resusitation of the Assembly. Let the Allies seek by every means in their power to identify themselves with this body, and there is still hope for the future.

## SUPPLEMENTARY QUESTIONS.

The question whether honourable members of the Legislative Councils have the right to ask supplementary questions one after the other, if they are not satisfied with the answers vouchsafed by Government, bears no longer an academic character. The Hon. Mr. C. Y. Chintamani asserted the right on two occasions recently in the U. P. Legislative Council and asserted it to good purpose. Referring to the case of the "Almora Akhbar," raised in the Council by him, Government admitted that the Deputy Commissioner of Almora was instructed to warn the editor of the paper. The officer in question sent for the editor through the tashildar, but he did not however appear. Subsequently he sent for the printer and publisher and was kind enough to tell him of his responsibilities. He had communicated the warning to the shareholders previously. They disapproved of the tone, but were unable to come to any conclusion about the services of the editor. The printer and publisher stated that he too did not approve of the tone of the paper but that he was unable to control the Editor. Mr. Lomas advised him to resign in that case and when the printer wanted to consult others urged him to do so then and there if he wished to resign, which he did quite readily. Government considered that it would have been better if the Deputy Commissioner had not opposed the suggestion of the printer as regards consulting others, though they hastened to remark that no coercion or undesirable pressure had been used. We are not concerned to-day with the advisability or otherwise of the Deputy Commissioner's action. We have heard of many strange procedures under the Press Act, but this beats all. In connection with this answer of Government, Mr. Chintamani asked the following supplemantary questions:—

Did the Deputy Commissioner in writing to the editor through the tashildar inform him that his presence was required in order to receive warning from the Government?

Mr. O'Donnell:—No, I think he simply asked him to go and see him.

Mr. Chintamani:—If the editor was only asked to go and see him without being informed of the purpose for which he was required to do so, was it right on the part of the Deputy Commissioner to conclude that the editor would not appear and then take action on the printer and publisher leaving the editor alone?

Mr. O'Donnell:—The editor had been asked to go and see the Deputy Commissioner, of course in connection with the conduct of the paper and nothing else. Under the circumstances Government considers the Deputy Commissioner is perfectly entitled to send for the printer and publisher of the paper.

Mr. Chintamani further asked whether it was legal obligation on the part of any editor to comply with the request of a collector to see him without knowing the purpose for which he was required and whether if he failed to see him the orders of the Government should be conveyed to other persons?

Mr. O'Donnell:—I should like to have notice of the question.

Mr. Chintamani:—In view of the light in which the opinions or advice of magistrates of districts are likely to be viewed by persons, will Government consider the advisability of suggesting to magistratees of districts not to give such advice to printers and publishers or others similarly situated as the Deputy Commissioner of Almora is admitted to have given to the printer and publisher of the Almora Akhbar?

Mr. O'Donnell:—I should like notice of the question.

Mr. Chintamani in the course of another question asked for particulars of expenditure of the two lakhs allotted out of the forest revenue, to be spent in Kumaun. Mr. Sim, replying on behalf of Government, gave particulars and said Government had no information as to the manner in which the District Boards proposed to spend the amounts. Had it been Bombay, the matter would have ended there. But Mr. Chintamani is more persistent and nothing daunted, he bombarded Government with the following supplementary questions:—

Will Government be pleased to see that the amount is not expended directly or indirectly on the requirements of the forest department itself?

Mr. Sim:—There appears to be no necessity for Government to issue any such instructions. District Board money is not expended on the requirements of the forest department.

Mr. Chintamani:—Is it a fact that any part of this amount is being expended or intended to be expended on the construction of bungalows for forest officers?

Mr. Sim:—Government has no information.

Mr. Chintamani:—Will Government be pleased to inquire?

Mr. Sim:—Yes.

After this, there is no excuse for members in Bombay to submit meekly to the answers which Government are graciously pleased to give them. A precious privilege has been wasted all these years and many questions on which better light would have been thrown by "heckling" Government are lying neglected in Bombay. We trust that honourable members will show us at the next meeting that Mr. Chintamani's lesson has not been thrown away upon them.

## Notes of the Day.

**The Viceroy's Message.**

The Viceroy's message to the people of India on the fifth anniversary of the war rightly begins with an emphasis on India's staunch and steadfast adherence to the cause for which the Empire is waging the war against "the forces of militarism and tyranny." Lord Chelmsford also rightly strikes the note of cheerfulness and gratefulness, so far as the development of the present military situation and its ultimate consummation are concerned. Realising that we are now passing through the final stages of the great war, Lord Chelmsford proceeds to call upon the people of this country, "in the name of our beloved King-Emperor for India's fullest and most ungrudging help" through these final stages, "so that when victory is achieved, India's name may stand in the world's history linked for all time with the noble ideals for which the British Empire is to-day so desperately fighting."

**India and the War.**

We need hardly say—and the point has been emphasised over and over again in these columns—that the Viceroy's message like the Premier's trumpet call is fully endorsed and was anticipated as long ago as the beginning of the war by Indian leaders. These leaders, to use the eloquent phraseology of Lord Chelmsford, have always been anxious to see that their country did not give "a doubting and half-hearted support", because they "read the issue aright." They felt then as they have all along felt ever since that in giving "freely and generously", India was working out her own national salvation.

**The Spacious Future.**

But while believing and feeling this, they have not ignored the human—the deciding—factor. They have realised that the young men of the country could not be expected to fight for principles—the application of which was not to be definitely assured to their country—and under disabilities galling to their national self-respect. The sad reflection is, not that India's help has not been valuable—it has been more valuable than that of any other part of the Empire except Britain—but that it could have been infinitely more so if the people of the country had been trusted fully as equal partners in the Empire. Lord Chelmsford points to the "prospect of a new and spacious future" for India. We hope that Lord Chelmsford, by a too meticulous adhesion to his own outline of this prospect, will not prevent it from being as spacious as India demands.

**Lord Lansdowne Again.**

Lord Lansdowne's second letter,—apparently to the "Daily Telegraph",—though cast in a comparatively more plausible mould, is not less ill-advised and ill-conceived than his first. He contends that the war must not be ended by a "knock-out blow." If he had read aright the statement of the war aims made from time to time by Allied statesmen, he would have realised, what he does not seem yet to have realised, that the Allies are not determined to have a "knock-out blow" merely for the sake of having it. They will remain so determined so long as Germany remains, what it has been hitherto, the Pan-Germanist Germany, the Germany of the Hohenzollern, the Germany of Prussian militarism and Junkerdom. They are passionately desirous of peace on honourable terms. But they know full well that so long as the German people are dominated by their present taskmasters, there is no alternative but to fight to the bitter end.

**The Order on Mr. Tilak...**

There is an amazing discrepancy between the two versions of Mr. Tilak's speech in the Kirloskar Theatre on June 22nd last,—that given in the order of the Governor-in-Council prohibiting him under the Defence of India Act (Rule 3 etc.) from further public speaking on the ground that such utterances are calculated to discourage recruiting and that published in his own journal the "Kesari." Having some knowledge of the unreliability of C. I. D. reports of public speeches, we regard any version of a speech supplied to Government from the Department with suspicion. But in this instance, our disinclination to accept the official report is increased by the initial difficulty of believing that Mr. Tilak said anything so extravagant and mischievous as is attributed to him in some of the phrases contained in the official version, which are altogether opposed to his record as a speaker throughout the war and the views which we know him to hold.

**Which is Correct?**

However under the Defence of India Act, the Government can act on a police, or other official, version of a man's utterances without undergoing the inconvenience of an examination of their case in a court of law, where the reliability of the official report might have been subjected to a proper test. In this case the version of the speech, as officially given, would have justified a prosecution. But Lord Willingdon's Government have already tried a fall with Mr. Tilak in the Courts. Since we have to decide, however, on the mere *prima facie* evidence of the two versions, we prefer to accept the report in the "Kesari" as being the more likely of the two, for the reasons stated above. And there is certainly nothing in that, though we should not care to subscribe to everything, it contains, to justify the accusation against Mr. Tilak of discouraging recruiting. Indeed, if such an utterance were to be held improper, then it would be open to nobody to discuss the respective merits of a "mercenary" and a "citizen" army, in the accepted meanings of the two terms. But we may go further and say that, while the official version of the utterance is bad and obnoxious, we do not believe, if it had really been uttered, it would have had any effect at all on recruiting. If the Governor-in-Council want to perform a really useful service in examining public pronouncements detrimental to the true interests of war work, they might sit down and consider the effects of a certain notorious utterance in the Town Hall, Bombay, on June 10th last.

**Dr. Nair's Silence to End.**

The announcement made by Lord Islington regarding the release of Dr. Nair from his bond of silence is characteristic of the "slimness" which has been displayed by the India Office in this matter throughout. Dr. Nair is to be allowed to speak in public on the Reform Proposals—we hope his health will bear the shock!—because Sir S. P. Sinha and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu have expressed their views. But Mr. Tilak's case will be considered on his arrival in England a month or two hence. In the meanwhile Dr. Nair with a long start will no doubt have been shepherded through the country by his friends Sydenham, Lamington & Co. And possibly some new crisis will have arisen for closing the mouth of Mr. Tilak. The whole business reflects little credit or dignity on those responsible.

## "SCANDALOUS CASE OF TORTURE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your paper of the 25th July, you quote a correspondent who complained of the callous behaviour of my Department in poisoning a dog. As your correspondent did not give the number of the sepoy or his own name and address, it has taken me some time to get details of the case I may remark at the outset that the duty of destroying dogs is undertaken by the Municipality. They do not poison dogs and in this particular case the Police did not administer poison to this dog. The dog referred to came out of a side lane and lay down in the gutter. Whether it died of poison or some disease is not known. The headline "Scandalous Case of Torture" and your correspondent's remarks are therefore unwarranted.—Yours, etc.,

O. A. HARKER,
Dy Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, Aug. 1.

[It will be remembered that our correspondent stated that he was informed by the constable on duty that the dog had been poisoned at 8 o'clock in the morning. It was still lying in its agony at 1 o'clock. Presumably the policeman has fold Mr. Harker another story. And presumably Mr. Harker thinks that his Department has no responsibility for allowing a sentient creature, whether poisoned or diseased, to lie in a state of agony on the roadside for some hours. If his Department does not destroy dogs, we do not understand why he says, "in this particular case" the Police did not administer poison. In any event, the result of his enquiries is inconclusive and we do not agree that our headline, or our correspondent's remarks, under the circumstances, were unwarranted.—Editor "B. C."]

## Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon were present at the Races on Saturday.

Mr. Guy Rutledge, Government Advocate of Rangoon, leaves for Home on a year's leave on medical certificate.

Apparently the new influenza has spread into the Frontier regions as it is reported that the epidemic disease is raging in Chakhansur Place on the Persia-Afghan Frontier where about 150 people are dying daily. The report adds that if the patient survives three days the chances are that he will recover.

# FRENCH COMPLETELY HOLD SOISSONS.

## CATHEDRAL RIDDLED WITH SHELLS.

## ADVANCE BEYOND VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

PARIS. A semi-official statement says the French completely hold Soissons. The Cathedral is riddled with shells.

Yesterday's progress was on a front of fifty kilometres between Soissons and Rheims and averaged a depth of three or four kilometres and in some places reached to six. The advance is far from ended and some of our pursuing elements have already reached the river Vesle. The retreating enemy is burning crops and villages in rage. Braisnes and Fismes are in flames.

The constant influx of Americans is a sure guarantee of he success of operations which will shortly be developed.

### ENEMY RAID NEAR FOUCHY REPULSED.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN ALBERT-SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1-35 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

A British communiqué says we repulsed with enemy loss a raid in the neighbourhood of Fouchy. Our patrol occupied a portion of the enemy's front line in the Albert sector. Hostile artillery was active between Bethune and Bailleul.

### RETREAT TO E. BANK OF ANCRE.

ON FOUR MILE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3, 2-45 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

The Germans are retiring on a front of between three and four miles to the East bank of the Ancre in the neighbourhood of Albert and Aveluy wood. The retirement at present appears to be of a local character.

### FRENCH ADVANCE TO VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3, 4-50 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 4.

A French communiqué says that during the night our troops continued to advance to Vesle. They reached the Aisne between Soissons and Venizel.

### VILLAGES ON FIRE.

ALLIES APPROACH VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

The Allies are rapidly approaching the Vesle. Their cavalry has reached the river between Champagny and Jonchery. Fismes is on fire as are also villages north of the Vesle, between Muizon and St. Thierry. The Allies occupy the southern banks of the Aisne between Pomiers and Venizel.

### GERMANS DRIVEN FROM SOISSONS.

OPEN WARFARE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring at 11-30 on Saturday night, says:—The capture of Montbelleu overlooking the Aisne south of Soissons, gave us a footing on the plateau which fills the angle between the Aisne and Vesle and forced the retreat of the German left and the centre. The Germans with their line echelonned facing south-west, were driven from Soissons and in order to escape envelopment each successive centre of resistance had to be abandoned as far as Fismes. We are again in open warfare. Cavalry screens are spread across fields and precede the advance of the infantry along the roads. Horsemen encountering machine-gun posts dismount destroy them or compel them to retire. The enemy artillery is distributing fire on special points, such as roads and bridges where our troops are bound to pass. The object is to delay our advance.

The Germans continue to burn villages including those behind the Vesle and overripe cornfields. They are also blowing up their munition dumps as they retire.

### ENEMY DRIVEN BEYOND VESLE LINE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4, 7-30 a.m.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

An American communiqué of yesterday's date says:—The enemy has been driven in confusion beyond the line of Vesle.

Since July 18th in the course of operations, 8,400 prisoners and 133 guns have been captured by us.

### PATROLS IN ALBERT SECTOR.

BRITISH PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4, 0-20 a.m.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

A British communiqué says:—The progress of our patrols in Albert sector has been continued. We hold the greater part of the ground previously in the enemy's possession west of Ancre. We have closely followed up the enemy in his withdrawal, indications of which had previously been observed. A number of dead were found abandoned in his trenches. We repulsed strong raiding parties south-east of Hebuterne and east of Robecq. Hostile artillery fire has increased at Kemmel.

AVIATION.

The weather has interfered with air-work. We dropped thirty tons of bombs during the day, three tons of which fell in Bruges docks. We brought down two hostile machines. All ours returned. Night-flying has been impossible.

### VICTORIOUS MARCH CONTINUED.

SOUTH BANKS OF AISNE AND VESLE REACHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

A French communiqué says:—During the day our troops driving back the enemy rearguards, have continued their victorious march on a front of about fifty kilometres in the direction of Vesle. On our left we reached the southern banks of the Aisne, and Vesle from Soissons to Fismes, the outskirts of which the Americans hold. East of Fismes we reached a general line north of Courville, Brancourt, Courcelles and Champigny. Our cavalry are making reconnaisances along the Soissons-Rheims railway.

At certain points our progress has exceeded since yesterday ten kilometres. Over 50 villages have been liberated during the day alone.

### 72 ENEMY MACHINES DESTROYED BY ONE MAN

CAPTAIN BISHOP'S AMAZING RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

A feature of the "Gazette" containing a large number of awards to the British and Dominions' airmen is the award of Distinguished Flying Corps to the Canadian, W. A. Bishop. He is a most successful and fearless fighter in air whose acts of outstanding bravery have already been recognised by awards of the Victoria Cross, Distinguished Service Order, Bar to Distinguished Service Order and the Military Cross.

The Flying Corps has been conferred upon him for signally valuable services in personally destroying twenty-five enemy machines in twelve days, of which five were destroyed on the last day of his service, at the front. The total number of machine destroyed by this distinguished officer is seventy-two and his value as a moral factor to the Royal Air Force cannot be overstimated.

### YEARS OF EROIC FIGHTING.

GENERAL HAIG'S ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Aug. 4.

Sir Douglas Haig has issued an order to the troops as follows:—

"On the conclusion of the fourth year of the war, the army is passing through a period of crisis, but we now look with added confidence to the future. The Revolution in Russia set free large hostile forces on the Eastern front which were transferred to the West, and it was the enemy's intention to use the great numbers thus created to gain a decision victory before the arrival of American troops should give Allies a superiority. The enemy made an effort to obtain a decision on the Western front and failed and the steady stream of Americans arriving has already restored the balance. The enemy's first and most powerful blows fell on the British and his superiority in men was three to one, but although pressed back in parts, the British line remained unbroken. After many days of heroic fighting, the glory of which will live for all time, the enemy was held. At the end of four years of war, the magnificent fighting qualities and the spirit of our troops remain of the highest order. I thank them for their devoted bravery and resolution, and I know they will show a like steadfastness and courage whatever task they are called on to perform."

### BRITISH BOMBING ACTIVITIES.

COOPERATION WITH ITALIAN AIR FORCES.

ENEMY STATIONS AND AERODRAMES RAIDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

The Admiralty makes the following announcement:—"Our Adriatic formations cooperated with the Italian air-forces in recent raids on Cattaro and Durazzo and in land operations on Valona. In connection with the latter a British machine landed within the enemy lines, but the pilot and the observer were rescued the following day when the Allies captured an Austrian aerodrome. We raided the bridges and stations of the oriental railway damaging the line, rolling stock and buildings.

During a reconnaisance of the coast north of Imbros we observed thirteen casques. We destroyed one and damaged two. We also bombed a new aerodrome at Uzunkeufri destroying one hangar.

We twice raided Nagara and Gulata between July 26th and 28th and dropped over half a ton of bombs, starting fires. One British machine failed to return.

We successfully bombed the basin dockyard at Constantinople at midnight on July 27th.

Over fifteen tons were dropped on Zeebrugge and Bruges docks and Ostend. We also bombed enemy shipping in the same waters directly hitting a destroyer with a 230-pound bomb causing columns of smoke to trise.

Between July 25th and 31st we destroyed fifteen aeroplanes and shot down twelve out of control. Five British failed to return, one of which landed in Holland. One British seaplane was shot down in flames and the crew of two were drowned.

### AIR ATTACKS ON DURAZZO

SERIOUS DAMAGE INFLICTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Aug. 4.

An Italian naval communiqué says our aviators on three successive days, seriously damaged wharves and shipping at Durazzo and also several seaplanes.

### EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

ENEMY COLUMN ENGAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 3.

A telegram from Lourenzo Marques says:—The British and the Portuguese pursuing a column engaged the enemy between Nhamerrus and the Namoa Mountain from July 22nd to 24th, inflicting heavy losses.

### TWO ENEMY ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Aug. 3.

A telegram from Copenhagen says in the recent British air raid on zeppelin sheds at Tondern two zeppelins were completely destroyed.

### ADEN CAVALRY'S SUCCESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

The War Office announces that that the Aden Cavalry dispersed an enemy party, westward of Sheikh Othman, killing twenty.

### AMERICA'S NEW ARMY BILL.

MILITARY AGE LIMITS FROM 18 TO 45.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

WASHINGTON.—It is announced that Mr. Baker will introduce into the Congress a new Army Bill, making military age limits from 18 to 45.

### AUSTRALIA HOUSE.

OPENED BY KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

H. M. the King accompanied by the Queen and Princess Mary to-day opened the Australia House, the magnificent new Commonwealth headquarters, erected on the finest site in the Strand at a cost of £1,000,000. Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Cook and other prominent Dominion statesmen welcomed their Majesties. The King's inaugural address was of the most cordial nature and included a glowing tribute to the services, rendered to the Empire by the Australian naval and military forces. English and Australian troopers escorted the Royal party to and from the Buckingham Palace, while a fine body of hefty Anzacs furnished a guard of honour at the opening ceremony. The King conferred a knighthood on Mr. Joseph Cook.

# INDIA STAUNCH AND FIRM.

## ANNIVERSARY OF WAR.

## VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy sends the following message on the anniversary of the war:—"To-day India standing staunch and steadfast with the Empire enters on the fifth year of war against Germany and her allies, against the forces of militarism and tyranny. We have passed through anxious times, but our Empire has been true under heavy blows and the flag of liberty is still held aloft by strong and willing hands. To-day we enter on another stage of the great struggle with high hopes and a reasoned confidence as to a completely successful issue. Our belief in the ideals for which we and our allies are fighting has been strengthened and confirmed by eager comradeship on the battlefield of the great new armies from the powerful democracy of America. Our belief in the final triumph of our arms has been fortified by miscarriage, thanks to our gallant navy and mercantile marine, of the inhuman warfare of the submarine to which Germany committed herself with so confident assurance and by collapse of our enemy's ambitious assaults upon allied lines in Italy and France. Their lines stand firm and each day brings sure proof that the enemy's power is waning. Not only have his losses in men and material been immense, but he has yielded ground to the irresistible counterattacks of the Allies under the brilliant leadership of General Foch. We have therefore abundant ground for cheerfulness and gratitude. Meanwhile the prospect of a new and spacious future has been disclosed to India and the stages of a sure advance have been outlined. It has been and is my hope that I shall be privileged to do something to help her along the path of her destiny. I feel then that I have a right to-day to call in the name of Our beloved King-Emperor for India's fullest and most ungrudging help through the final stages of the great war, so that when victory is achieved India's name may stand in the world's history linked for all time with the noble ideals for which the British Empire is to-day so desperately fighting, not India the giver of a doubting and half-hearted support, but India, who read the issue aright and gave freely and generously."

### PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO INDIA.

LORD REAY ON KING'S ANNOUNCEMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the East India Association Lord Reay, referring to the King's announcement that the Prince of Wales would visit India and other parts of the Empire after the war, said that very few heirs to the throne had such opportunities as the Prince of Wales or used them so well. (Applause.) The King was the first British sovereign who had personal knowledge of every part of his Dominions and India owed a deep debt of gratitude to his Majesty for the interest he had shown in her affairs and for his knowledge of these affairs.

Lord Reay warmly welcomed the decision to grant Army Commissions to Indians who had shown that, whenever occasion arose, our Indian fellow-subjects would prove their valour on the battlefield. It would always be remembered with pride that it was by the aid of the Indian troops that the Germans were prevented from getting to Paris at the beginning of the war. (Cheers.)

Lord Reay, referring to the Indian Report, said that whatever form the proposals might finally take, it behoved the British and Indians to do everything in their power to make them successful. India had everything to gain by association with the British Empire and there must be neither reaction nor revolution, but steady evolution, otherwise India would fall into the perilous situation in which Russia now was.

Lord Lamington said the views all sides regarding the Report should be heard without fear or favour.

### BRITISH SERVICE MEN IN CHINA.

THEIR GRIEVANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

At a meeting of the China Association, Mr. Anderson drew attention to the grievance of British service men in China owing to their salaries being reckoned in sterling and paid in dollars which were now worth 3s. 6d. compared with 1s. 9d. before the war. Commenting on this fact "The Times" says that the Government's decision last year to bear half the loss in exchange, does not go very far. It is believed that an inter-Departmental Committee agreed that a further revision was necessary as regards the consular and diplomatic pay, but that there are still difficulties in the way of doing anything more for naval and military services. "The Times" says that the whole position is eminently unsatisfactory. It seems particularly curious that the offer which, it is understood, the Hongkong Government made to bear the whole loss of the exchange incurred by naval and military services during war time has been declined from Home.

### DR. NAIR'S UNDERTAKING.

TO BE CANCELLED.

MR. TILAK'S CASE TO BE CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

In the House of Lords, replying to Lord Lamington, Lord Islington said the Government, after further careful consideration, especially referring to the fact that certain prominent Indians had expressed views on the Report, had decided to release Dr. Nair from his undertaking. Simultaneously, in view of the non-differentiation between Indians holding divergent views, the Government had further considered the case of Mr. Tilak who would shortly arrive in England in connection with a legal case. Mr. Tilak had accepted restrictions similar to those imposed on Dr. Nair, but had expressly stated he reserved the right of appeal to the Government to reconsider his case. The Government proposed on Mr. Tilak's arrival further to consider the case regarding any appeal he might make.

### JAPANESE TROOPS TO VLADIVOSTOK.

U. S. GOVT. APPROACHES JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 4.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

Reuter is informed that a declaration gazetted in Tokio on August 2nd, announcing the despatch of Allied troops to Vladivostok, says:—The Government of the United States recently approached the Japanese Government proposing an early dispatch of troops to relieve the pressure upon the Czecho-Slovaks. The Japanese Government, anxious to comply with the desire of the American Government, decided immediately to proceed with the disposition of suitable forces for this mission. A certain number of troops will be sent to Vladivostok forthwith. All Japanese troops will be withdrawn from Russian territories when the objects of the mission are realised and the sovereignty of Russia will be left wholly unimpaired.

### MUTING IN BULGARIAN ARMY.

REVOLUTION INDICATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from a German source states that a serious mutiny broke out last week in the Bulgarian army, the troops demanding immediate peace. Intense dissatisfaction prevails on the Bulgarian front owing to underfeeding. All indications point to an impending revolution. Bulgarian soldiers threw missiles at the Turkish legation and a special guard has been requested and obtained for the German legation.

### REMEMBRANCE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

UNSHAKEN DETERMINATION OF BRITISH PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

(*From our Sunday Edition.*)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 4.

Newspapers comment on the opening of the fifth year of the war in tones of hope and confidence reflecting unshaken determination of the British people as evidenced in the authoritative and popular pronouncements in connection with to-morrow's Remembrance Day celebrations. The articles recall the evidences of German oppression which enabled the Allied peoples to realise, as not even the violation of Belgium did, how the Germans trampled underfoot every spark of liberty in the subject nations and declare that any peace talk must now fall on deaf ears especially as the rude shaking of the enemy military pretensions just received on the Western Front is but a foretaste of what is to come.

Messages from Sir Robert Borden Mr. Massey, and General Botha are published on the occasion of Remembrance Day urging the necessity of prosecuting the war unfalteringly till victory be achieved.

### FRESH LICENSE OF SPINNING MILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Aug. 4.

The Cotton Control Board announces that American and mixed spinning mills will be licensed to run fifty-five per cent. of their spindles on American cotton for 45½ hours weekly instead of fifty per cent. for forty hours. They will also be allowed to run extra spindles on Egyptian cotton. Manufacturers who have hitherto been allowed to run sixty per cent. of their looms on American yarns for forty hours weekly will be allowed to run sixty-five per cent. for 45½ hours. The Rota system will be abolished from August 10th after which only workers continuously played off can be paid from the Control Board funds.

# SPECIAL CONGRESS.

## MR HASSAN IMAM AS PRESIDENT.

## PROPOSED BY FIVE CENTRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The Special Congress will be held on the 26th and 28th of August and the Muslim League on August 28th and 29th. The All-India Congress Committee will meet on the 25th and morning of the 26th.

"New India" understands that the leading Congressmen of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Behar and Lucknow have proposed and approved the name of the Hon. Mr. Hassan Imam, Ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court, as President of the Special Congress and he has been approached and has agreed to accept the presidentship, if he is elected by the All-India Congress Committee.

### SPECIAL CONGRESS.

A meeting of the Reception Committee will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—(i) To fix the dates of the Special Congress. (ii) To elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee. (iii) Such other business that the Chairman may allow.

The total number of members of the Reception Committee is nearing 600 and 500 more are expected.

### EARLY DISCUSSION OF REFORM REPORT.

RESOLUTION OF MR. MACDONALD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 12-10 p.m., Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons Mr. Ramsay Macdonald gave notice of a resolution on the Indian Budget asking for a discussion of the Indian report as early as possible.

### LANDHOLDERS AND REFORM SCHEME

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 3.

An important Conference of the Bengal Zemindars and Landholders was held yesterday evening at the British Association room under the presidency of the Maharaja of Natore. Maharaja Darbhanga addressing the conference said that there was not much for zemindars to enthuse over the Indian constitutional reform report submitted by Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu. The Zemindars should lose no time in organising their forces and drawing up an effective representation on their claims that before the new scheme was drafted into a Bill, their representatives might impress on Government the justice and equity of their prayer.

On the motion of Raja Kishorilal Goswami the following resolution was adopted:—"That while approving the general outline of the scheme framed in a spirit of genuine sympathy with the legitimate political aspirations of this country, this Conference considers it absolutely necessary that a definite and unequivocal direction should be given to the Franchise Committee in regard to special electorates for the landholders for the provinces and for the Indian Legislative assembly and the Council of State, on their respective numerical strength which should be based on the proportion of revenue of the Provincial Government contributed by the landholders, and for the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State in suitable proportion as would be warranted by the position and special importance of the landholder communities of India generally and of the provinces respectively."

### "WAR TILL GERMANY'S DEFEAT."

GENERAL BOTHA'S ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Aug. 4.

CAPETOWN.—General Botha, addressing his constituents at Vereeniging, said the war was going to be fought to the final issue, namely, the defeat of Germany. The war was not between England and Germany; it was a war in which the liberty of South Africa was also involved. He far preferred the British to the German flag. (Cheers.) The Briton and the Boer were fighting side by side in France and were giving their lives for the liberty of the world. Since South Africa had been given its constitution nobody could say that Britain had done anything against the interests of South Africa.

### PETROLEUM AND COAL IN MESOPOT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 10-55 p.m., Aug. 4.

In the House of Commons, Commander Wedgwood asked:—"Have any steps been taken to work the petroleum deposits and coal mines in Mesopotamia?"

Mr. Macpherson replied:—"It is not in the public interest to give details, but coal and oil are both being developed and used as far as possible."

# FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR.

## A RETROSPECT.

Yesterday was the fourth Anniversary of the entry of the British Empire into a war which the Germans thought would bring victory in a few weeks and which most British believed would secure the defeat of the German aggressors in a few months. Lord Kitchener was regarded as a gigantic bluffer when, on the morrow of the declaration of hostilities, he asked for an army of a million men and for preparations for a three years' war. At the end of four years the dawn of victory is again breaking; but German armies are still in France they are capable of great offensive operations. This position invites both retrospect and anticipation.

Looking back over these tremendous years, we are faced by certain definite epochs in the struggle. There was in 1914 the German Rush for Victory. No Briton can ever appreciate the absolute confidence with which the Germans calculated upon a complete, cheap, and comparatively easy victory in 1914.

### The Rush for Victory.

Sir Edward Grey, when Foreign Secretary, was heard to remark that he had only spoken to the Kaiser three times and on each occasion the ruler of Germany made the same remark: "I can be in Paris when I like in a fortnight; I tell you I can be in Paris in a fortnight." Our lives are so crowded that we scarcely recall the anxieties of those fateful days when the German masses trampling through Belgium turned southward and pressed the Franco-British armies back to the Marne. The victory of the Marne ought to have been impossible; the German numbers were at least five to four; they were flushed with victory and had not tasted defeat for a century. Yet when Foch thrust the famous "Iron Corps" through the gap at St. Gond, the impossible was attained; the German armies retreated to the Aisne, and whilst the dash for the coast induced the glorious defence of Ypres, the Rush for Victory was broken at the battle of the Marne.

### The Eastern Campaign.

There followed a year of disappointment. In the west the British and French High Command was confident of breaking the German entrenched line; in the East the Russians, who despite, the hapless defeat of Tannenberg in East Prussia, had soundly beaten the Austrians in Galicia and Southern Poland, and withstood the first attack on Warsaw, were apparently gathering in such might that their Ambassador in London said the serious invasion of Germany would begin in June. In the West, our own small action of Neuve Chapelle and the French offensive in Artois showed that the German line could not be broken without such a concentration of guns and ammunition as the world had not dreamt of and which could not be supplied in less than a year. Secure in the West, the German Staff turned Eastward; the roar of the guns which began on the Dunajetz did not cease until Galicia had been recovered, Poland overrun, Lithuania deeply penetrated and Petrograd endangered. The final withdrawal of the Russian armies from the Vilna salient and the defence of Dwinsk rank high amongst the military achievements of the war: but in the awful sufferings of the retreat, and the fearful hardships of the population, were sown the seeds, in corruption, incompetence, and treachery, which ripened into the revolution of 1917.

### Verdun and the Somme.

Flushed with these successes, the German Staff made a fresh effort to end the war by victory in the West in 1916. The scene of this attack was Verdun, the historic fortress on the heights of the Meuse which has protected the eastern frontier of France for centuries. Here the Germans aimed at wearing down the national spirit of France by continuous sacrifices; and at impressing neutrals, for Rumania was hovering on the brink of war. Once more they came within an ace of a great success; the attack was anticipated, but not in the immense strength in men and guns, and with the persistency with which it was prosecuted; the French Staff was taken partly by surprise and Joffre was for the moment inclined to withdraw from the fortress, in pursuance of the French system of strategy which places the preservation of life and the cohesion of armies above the retention of any particular area of ground. With the brilliant counter-attack which recovered Douaumont on February 29th, the immediate danger to the fortress died down; but committed to this particular objective the Germans had to continue their assaults until, when the offensive was abandoned in response to the Allied pressure on the Somme, it is estimated that the German casualties were four hundred thousand men. Verdun is the great epic in the life of the people of France; it was a people's victory, for behind the magnificent soldiery who held the German hordes at bay stood the whole French people, with a tenacity and a resolution which finally disposed of the legend that the genius of the French race lies in attack and not in defence. The defeat of the German assault on Verdun combined with Brusiloff's offensive in Volhynia brought Rumania into the conflict on the side of the Allies; it paved the way for the tremendous victories won by the French and the British on the line of the Somme. The significance of that battle has been overborne by the events which followed it. It was won by a new Army. The old long service British army had practically disappeared during the retreat from Mons and the terrible winter campaign of 1914-15. A new army had been brought into being, composed, as was Cromwell's New Model Army, of men drawn from the counter and the plough. The German Staff had said that the British might create new and efficient infantry, but they could not equip it with an adequate artillery. In artillery, no less than in infantry, the cream of the German armies was met on the Somme and decisively beaten. To quote the words of Sir Douglas Haig's despatch, two-thirds of the active German army was beaten by the new British battalions. A transient gleam of hope fluttered over Germany when the Rumanians, pursuing a fundamentally unsound plan of campaign, were badly beaten and had to evacuate their capital; but this notwithstanding the close of 1916 found every German home in mourning and the whole nation labouring under the shadow of defeat.

### Robbed of Victory.

According to all human calculations, 1917 was to have been for the Allies a year of complete victory. It is one of the most instructive studies of the war to inquire how the German Staff hoped to avert it. They knew, from their experiences in the autumn of the previous year, that to try and face the British forces in their entrenched positions in the valley of the Somme would be to court defeat. They knew that the first movement of Brusiloff's splendid armies of Volhynia would drive Austria-Hungary to an independent peace. Adopting the councils of despair, they resolved on the campaign of unrestricted submarinism which, their Admiralty advised them, would bring the United Kingdom to the verge of starvation by April. It is true that this policy brought war with the United States in sight; but the German Staff had two reasons for disregarding the menace. They thought that the war would be over before the United States had an army sufficiently strong to intervene with any effect in a European war of millions; they believed that even if the decisive effects of unrestricted submarinism were delayed, the United States would be unable to transport across the Atlantic, with the reduced tonnage of shipping available and then in the face of the German submarines, any considerable body of troops. In this belief the campaign of unrestricted submarinism was launched in February of 1917; the German line in Artois and Picardy was withdrawn to what was called the "Hindenburg line" in order to break the shock of the Allied attack; and a barrier of desolation was substituted for a barrier of entrenchments between the Franco-British line and the German main positions. This brought America into the war in April, 1917.

### The Submarine Menace.

The peril which then faced the British Empire was the greatest in its history. Assuming that the Allies had been decisively beaten on land, the conflict would still be one of what Bismarck called a fight between the elephant and the whale; Germany would be unable to deliver a death-stroke against Great Britain, and equally Great Britain would have been unable to deliver to Germany a *coup de grace*. But if the submarine campaign had fulfilled the expectations of its authors, the results would have been decisive; the British Empire is the cement of the alliance and the British Empire is dependent on its sea communications; destroy those sea communications and the British Empire lies at the mercy of its enemies. Now in the past the war against commerce, what the French call the *guerre de course*, has never produced decisive results; it is the natural weapon of the weaker naval power, and whilst irritating it has never been the main factor in inflicting defeat or producing victory. So much so that the greatest naval writer of modern times, the American Admiral Mahan, laid down the axiom that commerce destruction never had and never would win a war. But this opinion was expressed before the submarine was invented, and before any Power had followed the policy of prosecuting a war against commerce without regard to the dictates of humanity or the principles of international law. It was a new and entirely untested menace which the British Navy had to meet. The British Navy had up to this point amply discharged its obligations to the common cause. It had kept the seas substantially open to the Allies' mercantile fleets; it had hit the Germans hard whenever they dared to put to sea; and although the "crowning mercy" of a complete victory was denied it at the battle of Jutland, it had so handled the German High Seas Fleet that it never again dared to put to sea. Looking back on the campaigns of 1917 we find that they were marked by many sore disappointments. The Armies of Russia, when at the zenith of their power and efficiency, melted into mobs of hungry revolutionaries under the disintegrating doctrines of the Bolsheviks. The offensive in Galicia in July, which sent a thrill of terror throughout Austria-Hungary, degenerated into the cowardly flight of masses of soldiers who had complete victory within their grasp. The seeds of anarchy were sown which paved the way for the humiliating treaty of Brest Litovsk. The collapse of Russia reacted on the Western Campaign, and with the million of troops on the Eastern front to draw upon the Germans in the West were able to maintain a defence which robbed the Allies of victory. More, in the autumn they were able to inflict on Italy a defeat which brought that kingdom within sight of disaster. But—and this is the important thing to remember—none of these developments brought the Germans within sight of victory; the instrument which might have produced victory—unrestricted submarinism—was blunted and failed entirely to accomplish the guarantees of its authors. Behind the shield of the British Navy, the Americans rapidly armed and in other fields of the war the Allies won notable success. General Maude smashed Turkish power on the Tigris, and by the occupation of Baghdad firmly established the Imperial Arms in Mesopotamia, thus compelling the Turks who were devastating Western Persia to withdraw. General Allenby broke the Turkish lines at Gaza and occupied Jerusalem. The Italians reconstituted their armies on the Piave and prepared for the campaign of 1918.

### Situation in 1918.

Surveying the military situation as it must have appeared to the Allied High Command at the beginning of the present year, we come to certain general conclusions. With Russia out of the fight, and America in the throes of preparation, victory in the field was unattainable in 1918. But we think that the Allied High Command reckoned with confidence on substantially maintaining their positions in France, whilst the Americans were gathering for the fray; then towards the autumn the Americans would have thrown a million highly trained troops against the weakened, perhaps exhausted, German line. For this task the Allies had the men and the guns; they had established an unquestioned superiority of morale over the German armies. They lacked one great essential; unity of command. The weakness of all coalitions lies in divided command; and whilst the Allies in this war have maintained a unity of purpose without precedent in history, various causes prevented the appointment of an Allied generalissimo. To this our misfortunes are partly due. Concentrating their principal masses on the unduly attenuated Fifth British Army, the German Staff was able to overwhelm it by sheer weight of numbers. There was no general reserve; this penetration, which might have been held up within a few miles if there had been a mobile general reserve, reached Montdidier before the line was re-established. Then by a rare stroke of luck the weather hardened, and the Germans were able to overwhelm the Portuguese in the Givenchy sector and to reach Merville. The danger produced the remedy; immediately the greatest soldier of modern times, General Foch, was appointed to the supreme command; with a chivalry which merits our warmest gratitude President Wilson placed the American troops immediately ready and in France at the unfettered disposal of the generalissimo. The results were soon visible. The next German thrust, that on the Chemin des Dames, attained a maximum penetration of thirty-five miles; but the most recent thrust, that which was to secure command of the Valley of the Marne, was arrested after a maximum penetration of five miles, and in this and the counter-attack the French, Americans and British have inflicted on the enemy losses estimated at 180,000 men. For the second time during this war the Germans have suffered a defeat in the Valley of the Marne, which like the epic fight of 1914 may well prove to be the turning point in this phase of the war.

### Why we shall Win.

If it be asked why the second victory of the Marne may be regarded as the possible turning point of the war, the answer can be given in the following terms. This is a war of Men, Munitions, Money and Morale.

*Men*:—We may take it as a rough estimate that the strength of the British and the French in the West is approximately the same as that of the Germans, and that their reserves are for all practical purposes equal too. The final word lies with the Americans. Now America has done what no country has previously achieved in the history of the world. On the outbreak of the war her regular army consisted of only 60,000 men. These were scattered over an immense area and had never been exercised in considerable bodies. On this tiny nucleus the American Government has raised since April of last year an army which far exceeds two millions. Behind this army there stands a reserve of eight millions, each man ready to take his place in the training camp as soon as a vacancy occurs from the transfer of a trained man to France. Of this army it has transported over a million men to France, in such a state of preparedness that already three American armies, each two hundred and fifty thousand strong, are being organised. The maximum rate of transport across the Atlantic is three hundred thousand a month, and we are assured that this rate is being maintained. When we remember that the normal provision of tonnage across the Atlantic is four tons per man and twelve tons per horse we gain a faint appreciation of the immensity of the American effort, and of the success of the counter-submarine measures. Half of the shipping provided for this purpose was British—that is from the mercantile marine which, on the calculations of the German Admiralty, was to have been rendered impotent by April of last year. At this rate of progress the American armies alone in France by the opening of next year's campaign, should be equal in numbers to the total German armies available for service in the West, with fresh reserves arriving every two months equal in numbers to the total German reserves in a year.

*Munitions*:—America is the greatest manufacturing country in the world. Her annual production of pig iron, the truest meter to the magnitude of manufacturing enterprise, is thirty million tons, as compared with fifteen million tons in Germany. The whole of this immense power is being devoted to the prosecution of the war with an energy and singleness of purpose which has been equalled, but never surpassed. If we wish to gauge it, let us apply two tests. Before the war the American mercantile marine was contemptible, in comparison with those of Great Britain and Germany; on Liberty Day the Americans launched over 500,000 tons of shipping. The Allies have already established a marked superiority in the air; last year they destroyed 4,000 German machines, whilst losing only 1,000 of their own. When the American aviators enter the fight in their thousands, superiority will become mastery, and the plight of the Germans behind the lines will become intolerable.

*Money*:—Next to the British Empire the American nation is the richest in the world. The national wealth is estimated at £18,000,000,000 which, so far from being impaired in the first three years of the war, was immensely increased by the purchases of the Allies. The whole of this wealth is held at the service of the Government for the prosecution of the war.

*Morale*:—Napoleon in the height of his arrogance exclaimed "What are the lives of a million men to me?" But Napoleon in his sober mood uttered the wiser dictum that the moral is to the physical factor in war as three to one. The Allies will win, because they are fighting for Right and Freedom. True, the German people present to the world a wonderful example of disciplined suffering under continuous privations. It is, however, a well-known psychological law that people will suffer and sustain immense hardships under the promise of victory; but the descent is rapid when the promise of victory is changed into the assurance of defeat. At the close of the campaigning season of 1916 the Germans were psychologically attuned to peace. They were sustained throughout 1917 by what must have seemed to them the providential collapse of the Russian State and their expectations from submarinism. They entered on the campaign of 1918 with the assurance from Hindenburg that victory should be theirs. They have won considerable successes in the North, but on the Marne they have once again suffered a costly defeat. Submarinism has failed; the mastery of the air is passing increasingly to the Allies; the Americans have arrived a million strong and many more millions are in training behind them. India is girding up her loins to counter any attempt to extend the scene of hostilities in Asia. Further anxious days are in store. There is reason to believe that the German Staff may endeavour to camouflage their defeat on the Marne by an attack in strength on the British in Flanders. But through these anxious days we can derive strength from the knowledge that the forces which produce success in war are on our side, and that we have only efficiently and steadfastly to use them to win the ultimate victory.—*Central Publicity Board.*

## KAPLE MURDER CASE.

### PROSECUTION STORY.

(From our Corrspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 1.

The trial of Sushit Chandra Lahiri, a young bengali graduate, on the charge of murder of Vinayakrao Kaple an absconder in the Benares Conspiracy Case, commenced this morning before Mr. Sherring, Sessions Judge with the aid of three assessors. Mr. C. Ross Alston and Mr. Gupta, Government Pleader, instructed by Mr. C. E. W. Sands, Superintendent of Police on special duty, conducted the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. Sanyal.

Mr. Alston in opening the case for the prosecution, explained to the assessors the law applicable to the case, and said the accused was charged with being one of the two men, who murdered a man, named Vinayakras in Ghasiari Mandi in Lucknow on the night of February 9th.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Story for the prosecution was that the accused and a man named Nupendra, who is absconding and deceased Vinayakrao, were parties to a criminal conspiracy against the Government of India. The accused and Nrindra seemed to have had some quarrel with Vinayak. They would hear evidence of the quarrel and would form their own opinion about it. As a result of that quarrel the accused and Nripendra decided to kill Vinayak, and they met him on the night of February 9th. He was at the time in the company of two others in Ghasiari Mandi, and they shot him. The shot from Nripendra's evolver was fatal. The accused used his revolver against another youth, who was accompanying Vinayak at the time, but fortunately he escaped, because the revolver misfired. Thrice the two men succeeded in making murderers drop revolvers." The murderers ran away. The shots were heard in the vicinity and the residents in the locality turned up some time later. A report was made to the Police and investigation started. Shortly after some days the latter accused was arrested in a house in Lucknow, and arms were found with him. He was prosecuted for possessing Arms without license and convicted. With that case assessors had nothing to do except that it proved that the accused was arrested in that house and arms were found in his possession. Principal evidence in the case would be the evidence of Vinayak's companion, who would tell them that he saw his friend shot by Nripendra and the accused. The next important witness was Shankarlal, who would depose that on the night of the murder he met the accused and Nripendra in the accused's house, and they told him that they had that very night shot Vinayak, but that they thought they had had not succeeded in killing him. It was obvious that if they believed these two witnesses the case against the accused was proved completely. He therefore, did not intend to trouble them further at this stage by narrating other evidence in the case.

The Counsel then called Mr. Sands to prove the absconding of Nripendra.

Mr. Sands stated the steps he had taken to arrest Nripendra. In his opinion there was no arrest Nripendra. In his opinion there was immediate prospect of Nripendra's being arrested. The court accordingly passed an order holding Nripendra was absconding and that there was no immediate prospect of his arrest under section 512. Therefore the court proceeded to record evidence agaisst Nripendra in this case

EXAMINATION OF PROSECUTION WITNESSES.

Mr. Alston then examined several formal witnesses to prove the report, finding of a dead body by the police and the renting by the accused of certain houses.

Moreshwarrao Kaple deposed that the photos shown to him of murdered man were of his brother Visayakrao Kaple. Cross-examined the witness denied he was being shadowed by the police. He said he was absolutely certain the murdered man was his brother.

Nazim Aali sub-inspector of police examined, said on receiving the news of the murder he went to the spot and found the deceased lying in the same position as was to be found in the photographs. The man found by him on the deceased. Continuing was wearing new clothes at the time. From the deceased's pocket he recovered a prospectuso of a motor training school.

Mr. Alston said the importance of the prospectus was that it led to the arrest of the accused.

The witness then identified the articles the witsess said the deceased was wearing his dhotie at the time in the Bengali fashion. The witness was present when Mr. Hamilton, S. P. Lucknow, visited the spot next morning. In witness' presence Mr. Hamilton found a sleeve link and a smashed bullet which was extracted from a brick wall. At this stage the court rose for the day.


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# SUNDAY'S CABLES.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

## GENERAL MANGIN'S LATEST COUP.

### THE TURNING POINT OF THE WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 2, 10-10 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Aug. 3.

The situation on the Western front may be regarded as extremely good, exceeding the best anticipations. General Mangin's latest coup puts the seal on the Allied counter-attack on July 18th as the turning point of the campaign and of the whole war, and a very interesting development may be confidently expected at an early date.

Our new gains, north-east of Oulchy-le-Chateau and east of Sergy,—the two arms of pincers,—are squeezing the Germans at vital points and are likely to compel a hasty retirement behind the river Vesle, the only alternative being to throw in big forces under most disadvantageous conditions.

## FRENCH ADVANCE ON 25 MILES FRONT.

### COLLAPSE OF CROWN PRINCE'S OFFENSIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 3.

The latest news shows that the French at 1-30 to-day had advanced from 2 to 3 miles on a front of 25 miles between the Ardre river and the hamlet of Taux north of Hartennes. The advance was slow last night but very rapid this morning. The Germans are burning villages east of the Ourcq. Cohan and Poilly are in flames. The German army is now facing the west. It is being fired on in back and the enemy reserves are under fire.

The immediate retreat behind the Vesle and possibly behind the Aisne is regarded as certain involving the collapse of the Crown Prince's offensive after which the Germans will be unable to attack extensively until autumn when the 1920 class will be available.

The latest line now runs from one mile north of the Ardre by Ville-en-Tardenois and Romigny thence to Vezilly and the south by Coulonges, Arcy and Droizy to Taux. Our reserves are now greater than the enemy's whose best troops are greatly thinned and badly mauled. The German 1920 class will provide about 450,000 men.

## SAD END OF THIRD GERMAN PUSH.

### REMARKABLE FRENCH ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring at 6 o'clock on Friday evening says: To-day's advance represents the most important gain of ground. Our advanced troops following the enemy reached the valley of Crise which enters the Aisne at Soissons. The enemy under fierce and repeated attacks abandoned the whole of the Chaudun plateau and is already moving back his guns. The British and the French troops are following him up. The English and Scottish troops are in the thick of the fighting. Our cavalry are in the Nesle forest north-east of Fere-en-Tardenois. Our troops east of the salient are in touch with Vezilly.

The Germans much against their will have accepted the defeat and are retreating probably to Vesle. Thus has ended the third and the greatest German push which was to bring the enemy within the range of Paris. The failure of the Crown Prince's army is complete.

## FRENCH PROGRESS CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2, 4-0 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 3.

A French communiqué says we again made progress during the night north of the Marne.

## AMERICANS CAPTURE HILL 230

### IN HOT PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON. Aug 3, 3-55 a.m.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 3.

An American communiqué of yesterday's date says: Yesterday on the line of the Ourcq in a hard fighting we captured Hill 230 south of Coulonges and the woods eastward of the hill. This morning the enemy commenced to fall back. We are in close pursuit. Our advance has already progressed a depth of five miles and is continuing.

Our aviators successfully bombed the railroad station and yards at Conflans causing several fires and a large explosion. All our machines returned.

## IMPORTANT ALLIED ADVANCE.

### WILL EXPEDITE GERMAN RETREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 3.

The French have captured the village of Goussancourt, south of Vezilly. The Allied advance yesterday was on a front of five miles to a maximum depth of three miles and resulted in the capture of the whole ridge, forming a watershed between the Ourcq and the Aisne. The advance is almost the most important event since the Germans returned from the Marne, because the Allies' new positions command the whole area northward, and take in the flank and the rear the whole western gate by which the Germans have been retiring. This area is a nest of German reserves and field artillery. The general effect of the advance will be to expedite the German retirement.

## BRILLIANT AERIAL ACTION.

### HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Aug. 3.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says:—We dropped over 24 tons of bombs yesterday. A large number of these were directed at an aerodrome from a very low height, during the raid by two or our air squadrons. We greatly damaged hangars and living quarters. Six hangars and sixteen machines were set on fire and one machine was blown to pieces on the ground. We brought down twelve aeroplanes and drove down three out of control. Our night fliers also shot down two enemy night bombers over their own aerodrome. Two British machines are missing. During the night we dropped ten tons of bombs on railway lines, stations and aerodromes, and again heavily bombed the above-mentioned aerodrome. All our machines returned.

## PATROL ACTION IN LOCRE SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2, 11-40 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 3.

A British communiqué says:—Our patrols brought in a few prisoners in the Locre sector. We made a successful raid east of Dickebusch lake taking prisoners. Hostile artillery was active northward of Bethune.

## ENEMY ARTILLERY FIRE.

### BRITISH CAPTURE PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2, 12-40 p.m.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 3.

A British communiqué says we captured a few prisoners in the neighbourhood of Festubert, also sixteen in a successful raid northward of Albert. There was increased hostile artillery fire southward of the Somme and southward of Ypres.

## ENEMY PRESSED ON ALL SIDES.

### RETREATING RELUCTANTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON Aug. 3, 1-55 a.m.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent, at the French Headquarters, telegraphing on the afternoon of the 2nd, says: The advance of General Mangin's front continues. We have occupied the Hartennes wood, and south thereof, have brought our line to Cramaille and Saponay. In centre, we have reached two miles beyond Sergy. The enemy's resistance is more feeble in the central sector than on the flanks. On the eastern flank of the salient we have taken the wood, a mile east of Romigny, and our patrols have advanced thousand yards north of Ville-en-Tardenois. The enemy is pressed on all sides. His communications are swept by our guns, and he is retreating reluctantly but continually. Our unrelaxing pressure is bringing the results expected and the Crown Prince's reserves are being exhausted more rapidly than ours.

## SUCCESS OF FRENCH AND ALLIED TROOPS N. OF MARNE.

### MANY VILLAGES OCCUPIED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 3.

A French communiqué says: The attack carried out during the last two days by the French and the Allied troops north of the Marne obtained complete success. Hard-pressed on the whole line the Germans were forced to abandon the position of resistance, which they had organised between Fere-en-Tardenois and Ville-en-Tardenois and to expedite a retreat. On the left the French troops entered Soissons. Further south they crossed Crise on its whole length. In the centre they progressed on a wide front north of the Ourcq.

We advanced beyond Arcy-Sainte-Restitue and penetrated into Bois-de-Dole. Further east we obtained possession of Coulonges. On the right we occupied Goussaincourt, Villers-Agron and Ville-en-Tardenois. On this part of the front we carried lines five kilometres north of the Dormans-Rheims road on the general line Vemeilly-Chery. Between the Ardre and the Vesle we occupied Gueux and Thillois.

During July 31st seven German aeroplanes were brought down. Twenty-two tons of explosives were dropped on aviation grounds between the Aisne and the Vesle and on the cantonments and bivouacks in the valleys of the Ardre and the Vesle.

## NOTABLE AMERICAN ADVANCE.

### GENERAL PETAIN'S STRATEGIC MOVES

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters wiring on Friday afternoon says: Yesterday's notable advance west of the salient cleared the way for the Americans in the centre where a series of woods barred the path. General Petain's strategy can now be appreciated for a while he has been drawing some of the best German divisions to the centre pinning them there by a formidable American offensive. He has been preparing this attack upon a much more important region where he is already threatening the enemy's attempt to stabilise his front opposite the American lines. Meanwhile the Americans have been continuing their advance making enemy the noid on the Meuniere wood insecure.

## CAPTURE OF HEIGHTS N. OF GRANCROZOY.

### GERMANS FLEEING NORTHWARDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 4.

PARIS.—A semi-official statement issued here says: The capture of the heights north of Grancrozoy was effected in the teeth of desperate resistance. The woods, thickets and the villages were so many fortresses swarming with machine-guns and had to be captured separately but the assault which was assisted by tanks and which opened at four o'clock in the morning was pressed with such vigour that the chief positions were captured in two hours. Violent counter-attacks were superbly met and by the evening the ridges farther north were occupied. Numerous Germans were seen by observers fleeing northwards.

## CAUSE OF GERMAN RETREAT

### MARSHAL FOCH'S COUNTER-STROKE CAUSES STRATEGIC DISASTER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 4.

The anniversary of France's entry into the war is appropriately marked by the stirring news that the Crown Prince's army is again in full retreat with an increasing possibility of further retreat. The immediate cause of the retreat was the brilliant success of of the armies of Generals Mangin and Degotte north of the Ourcq which effected a junction at a right angle enabling a beginning to be made on August 1st with the task of clearing the important ridge dividing the Crise and the Ourcq.

The British division in General Mangin's army started the operation from Grandrozoy. The French co-operating carried not merely the summit but the reverse slope of the ridge securing observation behind the Hartenned Plateau where the enemy still cling to the Chateau-Thierry road.

Meanwhile in the centre the enemy bastion in the Meuniere Wood, two square miles in extent, was carried. Thus the enemy's hope of stabilising the line has disappeared. He has indeed already suffered a strategic disaster owing to the reversal of his strategic position brought about by Marshal Foch's counter-stroke and his hasty retirement upon the Vesle cannot be easy as the only good road available passes Coulonges which the French captured yesterday.

The Allies' guns are now within the range of Bazoches where the only railway connection from the north crosses the Vesle into the salient, also Fismes which is the main storehouse for the German offensive, while Braisle between Bazoches and Soissons, through which the main road out of the salient passes, is also exposed to gunfire. Hence experts are now prophesying that the withdrawal is likely to continue over the Aisne.

## MAHARAJA OF PATIALA ON BRITISH FRONT.

### VISITS THE PLACE WHERE HIS TROOPS FOUGHT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 11-40 p.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters says that the Maharaja of Patiala has just concluded a short visit to the British front in France, accompanied by Lt.-Col. Sirdar Jogindra Singh and Major Sirdar Jaswant Singh as aides-de-camp and Colonel Audain of the War Office. The Maharaja of Patiala spent a busy time and expressed great satisfaction and interest in all he saw. He lunched with Field-Marshal Haig and General Sir S. H. Horne and also visited and spent a night with his old friend, General Birdwood.

With General Jacob he made a tour of the front including a special pilgrimage to the spot where his troops fought so finely in 1914. The Maharaja of Patiala was particularly interested in the veterinary hospitals and frequently expressed his admiration for our artillery especially the big howitzer batteries.

## AMONG WORLD'S GREATEST COMMANDERS.

### LORD FRENCH'S TRIBUTE TO MARSHAL FOCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

Lord French, speaking at Belfast, said that Marshal Foch's exhibition of leadership and military genius would cause his name to rank in history among the world's greatest commanders. The splendid achievements were also largely due to that unity of command, secured by Mr. Lloyd-George.

## ASSASSINATORS OF EICHHORN

### PUNISHMENT DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 4-15 p.m., Aug. 3.

ZURICH.—Dr. Helfferich has sent a note to Trotzky demanding severest punishment of the murderers of von Eichhorn, and also the destruction of the hotbeds of anti-German intrigue in Moscow and Petrograd.

## TRIBUTE TO BRITISH ARMY.

### MESSAGE OF GEN BERTHELOT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 3.

PARIS.—An Order of the Day issued by General Berthelot in connection with British participation in the victorious counter-offensive says:—"Only just arrived, and anxious to have the honour of participating in the counter-offensive which stopped the furious enemy onslaught on the Marne and which began to throw him back in disorder to the north; hastening its movements and reducing to a minimum the duration of its reconnoitring operations, your army corps threw itself eagerly into the fray. Harassing and worrying the enemy, after ten successive days of fighting, the British troops made their own this valley of Ardre, bountifully watered with their blood. Thanks to the heroic courage and proverbial tenacity of the sons of Great Britain, the continued repeated efforts of this brave army corps have not been in vain."

BIG HAUL OF GUNS AND PRISONERS.

"Twenty-one officers and over 13,000 men have been taken prisoners and 140 machine-guns and 40 guns captured. Four enemy divisions have been successively roughly handled and driven back to the Upper Valley of the Ardre. The heights dominating it north and south have also been recaptured. That is a British achievement. The Scottish Highlanders, the sons of Yorkshire, the Australian and New Zealand horsemen, you, one and all, have added a glorious page to your history. Marfaux, Chaumusy, Montagne-Bligny—these splendid words will be written in letters of gold in the annals of your regiments. Your French friends will remember your marvellous bravery and perfect comradeship in arms."

## GENERAL BERTHELOT REVIEWS BRITISH TROOPS IN CHAMPAGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters telegraphing on Friday morning says: General Berthelot reviewed the British troops under his command in the Champagne including the Highlanders, the Yorkshires, the Hampshires and also the Australians and the New Zealand corps and cavalry.

## GERMANS LOSE ALL THEY GAINED SINCE MAY.

### FRENCH IN PURSUIT OF ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Aug. 4.

Reuter's special correspondent at the French Headquarters wiring at eleven o'clock last night says: The retreat is general on all the three faces of the salient. The Germans may hold on the line of the Vesle but it is quite possible that they will be obliged to retire to he Aisne. Anyway, they have lost all they gained in their offensive of May, June and July. The question now is whether they will risk the remains of their reserves in a sudden blow on another part of the front. If they decide to tempt fortune once more they will find the Allied armies ready, for at present we are receiving every minute the names of villages and woods which have been re-occupied. The Plessier Wood abutting the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road had been turned and the defenders surrounded. It was the centre of the Boche resistance and the fighting for it was extraordinarily bitter.

Further north the British have crossed the Soissons-Chateau-Thierry road pressing through the Concroy wood a mile east of Villemontoire. The French army is advancing in pursuit of the enemy. The Cavalry patrols are far in advance and the horse artilery and engineers are accompanying the infantry. It has rained heavily all day and the condition of the roads retards the advance.

## FRENCH MANPOWER.

### CENSUS OF 1920 CLASS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 3.

PARIS.—The Senate has passed a Bill for a census of the 1920 class, preparatory to calling up the class, if necessary. M. Clemenceau said "France had made enormous sacrifices, but would go on doing everything necessary for victory."

## "GERMANY IS LOST."

### OFFICER PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Aug. 3.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

London, July 30.—The "Westminster Gazette" deduces from the presence of Scots at Buzancy that the likelihood of a big attack in Flanders has almost disappeared. Prince Rupprecht's fine striking force has been pulled to pieces in order to provide an army to rescue the Crown Prince.

The French General Maistre, who has been prominent in the recent operations, in an interview, said that the Germans now feel how precarious their situation really is. An officer prisoner said, "Germany is lost, to-morrow she will be in despair."

## OPPOSED TO KNOCKOUT BLOW.

### LORD LANSDOWNE ON PEACE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 31.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 3.

Lord Lansdowne in a further letter contends that the war must not be ended by a "knockout blow." He does not affirm positively that a preliminary agreement upon essential points and profitable conversations are in prospect at present, but he says there are abundant indications that such occasions may arise in the near future when we should be prepared to meet them in a reasonable spirit. He agrees however that sooner than accept a dishonourable peace, we should be ready to fight to the bitter end. Lord Lansdowne appeals to the Allies to define, not their war aims, but the preliminary conditions leading to peace.

He quotes General Smuts' speech of May 17th as finally obliterating the theory of the "knockout blow" and pointing the way to the realisation of a victory permanently securing, under President Wilson's ideals, relief from German militarism. The test of its completeness will be found in the enemy's readiness to discard the doctrines of extreme militarists and accept terms which he would not have been allowed to consider at the beginning of war.

Lord Lansdowne concludes by suggesting that the present is not an inopportune moment for the consideration of reasonable proposals, because at present we are more confident than ever as regards our ability to hold our own in this deadly struggle.

## DISCUSSION OF INDIAN BUDGET IN PARLIAMENT.

### ON TUESDAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 3.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that he hoped to arrange a discussion on the Indian Budget on

## NEW GERMAN CHIEF OF ADMIRALTY STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 11 p.m., Aug. 3.

COPENHAGEN.—A Berlin semi-official telegram states that Holtzendorff, Chief of the Staff of the Admiralty has resigned for reasons of health. Scheer commanding the High Seas fleet succeeds him.

## EX-TSAR'S FAMILY.

### EFFORTS FOR DOMICILE IN SPAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 2.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Aug. 3.

MADRID.—On the initiative of King Alfonso, the Foreign Minister has approached Russia with a view to the removal of the widow and children of the ex-Tsar to Spain.

## PRESTON CARDROOM WORKERS' STRIKE.

### DEMAND FOR MORE WAGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 30.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 3.

Preston cardroom workers have struck demanding a twenty-five per cent. increase on the current wages.

## MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENT-ELECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, Aug. 2.

In connection with the Mahomedan Educational Conference, which commences its sittings here to-morrow, Moulana Moulvi Habib-ur-Rahim Khan, President-elect of the Conference arrived in Poona from Hyderabad this afternoon. With the President-elect were Mr. Shaik Ali Baakza, Divisional Secretary, and Major Nawab Mumtaz Yar Dowla, who are attending the Conference with the sanction of his Most Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. Awaiting the arrival of the principal guests were Nawab Narulla Khan, president of the local Anjuman and members of the Reception Committee, as also the Hon. Mr. Gulam Hussain, Hon. Mr. Hidayatullah, Hon. Mr. Patan, Mr. Salehbhai, Mr. Shaik, and others. The President of the Conference was driven to Pudumjee Terrace on Khoregaum Road, which has been placed at his disposal by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Jaffer.

## TRAIN MURDER CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW. Aug. 2.

In the train murder case yesterday, Manzur Ehsan who was arrested with the accused and subsequently released deposed that he met Abdul Rahim the accused at Bulandshar. He (the accused) said he was coming from Bombay where he had purchased the property in his possession at an auction. Witness gave accused permission to keep things in his house but he had no suspicion that the accused had committed any crime or had stolen the property. The case is proceeding.

## WHOLESALE TERROISM TO BE PRACTISED.

### BOLSHEVIK RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 8 a.m., Aug. 3.

AMSTERDAM.—A meeting of the Bolsheviks at Moscow, after speeches by Lenin and Trotzky, passed a resolution, declaring that the Socialist Fatherland was endangered. The chief tasks at present were the repulse of the Czecho-Slovaks and the acquisition of grain. The working classes must be roused and armed, and wholesale terrorism must be practised against the Bourgeoisie who were everywhere joining with counter-revolutionaries.

The "Vossische Zeifung" shows that the assassination of Skoropadski as well as von Eichhorn was planned.

## DEATH SENTENCE ON DOWLING.

### COMMUTED TO PENAL SERVITUDE FOR LIFE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 0-15 a.m., Aug. 4.

The sentence of death by shooting passed by the Court Martial on Lance-Corporal Dowling of the Connaught Rangers for treason has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

## WHAT MR. TILAK SAID.

### OBJECTED PASSAGE TRANSLATED.

(From our Sunday Edition.)
POONA, Aug 3.

The following is a literal, translation of the summary of Mr. Tilak's presidential remarks made in closing his speech at Poona on the 22nd of June 1918, which appeared in the "Kesari" of the 25th June and which formed the basis of the order served on Mr. Tilak under the Defence of India Act. It explains the context and the main point of his remarks.

Mr. Tilak as president observed:—The subject of to-day's lecture, Conscription, is closely connected with the Shivaji Festival. When Aurangzeb invaded Maharashtra with his vast army, Maharashtra was not defended by a machinery army or by an army raised of persons enlisted against their wish in fairs like that of Pandharpur. The Emperors of Bijapur and Golconda and Aurangzeb had ample mercenary armies. But the Maratha heroes inspired by patriotism boldly faced that mercenary army. The army of 50 to 60 thousand men, which Shivaji had, consisted of Maratha youths, who, inspired by patriotism, had volunteered their services with horses of their own for the defence of their Motherland. Dhanaji and Santoji defended the Maratha kingdom by the strength of this army. In the latter days of the Peshwas, this system of raising a citizen army was abandoned and they began to engage an Arab mercenary army, and this fact contributed more or less to the downfall of the Peshwas. The people of Maharashtra of Bajirao's time regarded (sic) that by surrendering his kingdom Bajirao handed over Maharashtra to the English. Had there then been a citizen army like that of Shivaji, every man would have defended the Maratha power on the ground that Bajirao had no right to hand over his kingdom to others. After the downfall of the Peshwas, the British government pensioned off the sardars and commenced to keep a mercenary army. As Mr. Kadilkar pointed out in his lecture the Government has enlisted in the army men from the wild tribes from the Frontier Provinces. It is the policy of the bureaucracy to defend India with such a mercenary army, officered by Captains and Colonels brought from England. Implicit obedience and "being true to the salt" are the only qualities required of a sepoy. Though it is a matter of universal experience that such mercenary army is of little real use in warfare, yet the bureaucracy, lest they lose their power, in case they raise a citizen army, has continued still to raise such a mercenary army. 'Give us sepoys' give us money, but do not entertain any ambition of being appointed to commissioned ranks,' so says the bureaucracy. They do not want intelligent men in the army. Manu has said that what five intelligent men can do, cannot be done by millions of ignorant men. The bureaucracy asks us to help in recruiting, but it is not ready to grant any concessions to the people. The bureaucracy does not desire to raise the military status of Indians to that of the Europeans. Such being the case, even if we appeal to people to enlist in the army who will do so? It is not possible to defend the country with mercenary recruits induced to enlist by paying as much money as they demand; yet the people of England will not be convinced of the truth and they will not decide in our favour. If the military bureaucracy loses its monopoly like the civil and the people are inspired with the sentiment that they are dying for their country, an army of ten millions can be raised in India. It is long since we have been demanding citizen army, but it is a great misfortune that the attention of the bureaucracy is not drawn to it yet."

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# THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

## CONCEDES THE SPIRIT OF CONGRESS DEMANDS

## MR. NATESAN ON REFORMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Mr. G. A. Natesan writes:—That in the report we have a profound and highly instructive analysis of Indian conditions, a faithful interpretation of Indian national sentiments and aspirations, and an undoubted condemnation of the present bureaucratic methods of administration. The new scheme, says Mr. Natesan, certainly concedes the spirit of Congress demands though not exactly in the manner asked for. The path of wisdom lies not in rejecting the scheme but in pressing for the rejection of objectionable features of the scheme and insisting on incorporation into it of the features of the Congress-League scheme for which the country has been justly agitating.

## SHOWS NEEDLESS DISTRUST OF PEOPLE.

### MADRAS PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 1.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Association yesterday the following statement of their views on the reform proposals was adopted:—

The proposals, contained in the report, fall short of public expectations and require substantial modifications, if they are to satisfy legitimate aspirations of the Indian people. Most of the recommendations show a needless distrust of capacity of the Indian people and their leaders to undertake with success the functions of the administration to a large extent. The Committee is strongly of opinion that the scheme, as formulated, is unacceptable and would therefore urge the granting of the Congress Muslim-League scheme of reforms. The Commitee observe with regret that communal representation which has been unanimously demanded by all the public is denied on grounds which are unsatisfactory.

The Committee urge that any scheme that may be finally determined upon must provide for communal representation so far as this presidency is concerned. The scheme put forward by the Madras Presidency Association is quite feasible and will give satisfaction to all communities concerned.

The Committee strongly deprecate the idea of bringing into existence of any machinery wherein Indian Ruling Chiefs shall have any voice in the administration of British India.

The Indian Civil Service percentage should be 50 per cent. of the superior posts increasing annually by 3 per cent.

## MARKS PERCEPTIBLE ADVANCE.

### GOVINDARAGHAVA IYER'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 1.

Apropos the reform proposals, the Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer writes:—The report bears in an unmistakable manner impression of the earnestness of purpose, high sense of responsibility, and sincerity of intention with which the investigation into the present political situation of India was undertaken, and the proposals, consequent thereon, have been made. He says it is due to the author of the report to acknowledge that though in some respects the proposals will have the effect of increasing the power of the heads of the central and Provincial Governments the proposals as a whole mark a perceptible advance over the present system and will have the effect of enabling people to have their voice felt in the administration of the country and its advancement in a manner more real and effective than is possible in the existing conditions. In his opinion, the best interests of the Country require rather that we should insist on modifications in the reform proposals, such as will make them approximate more largely to the popular needs and aspirations.

## "INDIANS MAY COLLAPSE."

### SIR F. YOUNGHUSBAND'S VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 1.
Recd. 8-20 a.m., Aug. 3.

Sir Francis Younghusband in a letter to "The Times" emphasises the declicacy of the operation of transferriag the responsibility of governing India from the British to an Indian electorate. He says if the weight be transferred too suddenly the Indians may collapse. If we never accustom Indians to bear burdens, their muscles become atrophied through disuse; and this is precisely what has been happening hitherto. It is in every way desirable that the Indians should grow upon their own lines, strong, healthy and erect. Vigorous and able English civil and military officers in India are wanted badly in many another part of the Empire. The stronger, the more capable of governing herself and the less dependent on us India becomes the better for the whole Empire. Instead of being a strain and a drain, India might become a source of strength in South Asia and a model for every other Asiatic country. We are about to embark on a great adventure, the boldest and finest enterprise we have ever undertaken. No nation without our consummate experience could attempt it. Too much attention cannot be given and caution and care for details before the scheme is actually launched.

## MRS. BESANT SHOWN REFORM DRAFT.

### EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION OUTBURST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 31.

The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the European Association to the Government of India:—

The Council of the European Association have directed me to invite the attention of Government to the statements, published in "New India," on the 8th July, in an article by Mrs. Besant. From this article it appears that various persons, and Mrs. Besant in particular, were permitted to see an early draft of the reform proposals though not in the form in which the reform proposals were subsequently published, and had the honour of taking part in the discussions in regard there to.

This Council trust that the statements in question are devoid of all foundation and will be denied officially, for though they recognise that of course, it is right that Government should overlook no source whence information and guidance can be obtained, they would learn with surprise and apprehension that Government had thought fit to make a Home Rule agitator privy to the most important proposals and failed to take into its confidence any Officer of the European Association of which body the constitution and interests are well known to Government. The Council respectfully submit that matters of grave political importance should either be impartially guarded from or impartially shared with all political bodies alike.

## DEFYING THE RENT ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—At the time when the public at large, the press and the Government are appealing for unity in the Empire to win the war it should be interesting to know how some of the fat and rich landlords are turning a deaf ear to the appeal and defying the law of the land which is specially enacted as a war measure.

I have been living in the Diamond Jubilee Building situate at Nesbit Road, Mazagon, since October, 1916. The premises were unoccupied for three years before my occupation. I paid rent at the rate of Rs. 26 per month to two landlords till October, 1917, at the rate of Rs. 26 per month, when the rent was raised to Rs. 30 per month. This I paid till the Rent Act came into operation and the then landlord had the kindness to receive the Standard Rent from January, 1918, viz., Rs. 26 rent of 1916 *plus* 10 per cent. equal to Rs. 28/9 and refund the balance to me till May last. In the month of June last the house was sold to one Rahimtoola Allibhoy and as soon as he took possession of the house he issued notice on the 31st June, 1918, to some of the tenants including me in which he wrote "your rent will be raised to Rs. 33 from *next month*." This notice also was served on the 1st July, that is, practically he demanded the increase from the very moment the notice was served. When I wrote to him that I was paying Standard Rent, he was not satisfied and demanded my bills of 1916 *assuring* me that if I could produce this, he would not press for the increase. He, of course, thought that it was impossible them to produce at this stage. However to his surprise I did produce a bill of 1916 showing payment of only Rs. 26 together with a lawyer's notice from the previous landlord demanding from me only Rs. 28/9 as Standard Rent, with which he was satisfied, but instead of keeping up his word of honour, that he would not press for the increase, said that it was "all right but you will have to pay Rs. 30 otherwise I will go to Court." Of course, as law and documentary evidence were in my favour I told him to go to Court. Now he has issued a notice from a lawyer, Mr. Vicajee M. Patel, who threatens me that unless I pay Rs. 30 promptly I shall have to take the risk of legal proceedings! It is surprising how lawyers in spite of Government legislation are supporting these rent farmers especially when they have a mass of evidence before them that the tenant's case is right and that their client's case won't stand in the eye of law, for law is the same both for the poor and the rich.—Yours, etc.,

J. MACKWAN.

25, Diamond Jubilee Building,
Nesbit Road,
Mazagon, Aug. 3.

## PUBLICITY WORK.

### SIR. S. REED AND MR. ROY IN CALCUTTA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*
CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. K. C. Roy, of the Central Publicity Board, who were here on a short visit, left to-day for Bombay. While here they conferred with the local Publicity Board and interviewed prominent citizens, Europeans and Indian and discussed with them war publicity work. After conferring with the Bombay Publicity Board, Sir Stanley Reed and Mr. Roy will visit Madras before proceeding to Simla.

## ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Aug. 1.

The names of following British-Officers appear in Casualty List No. 703 of the Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

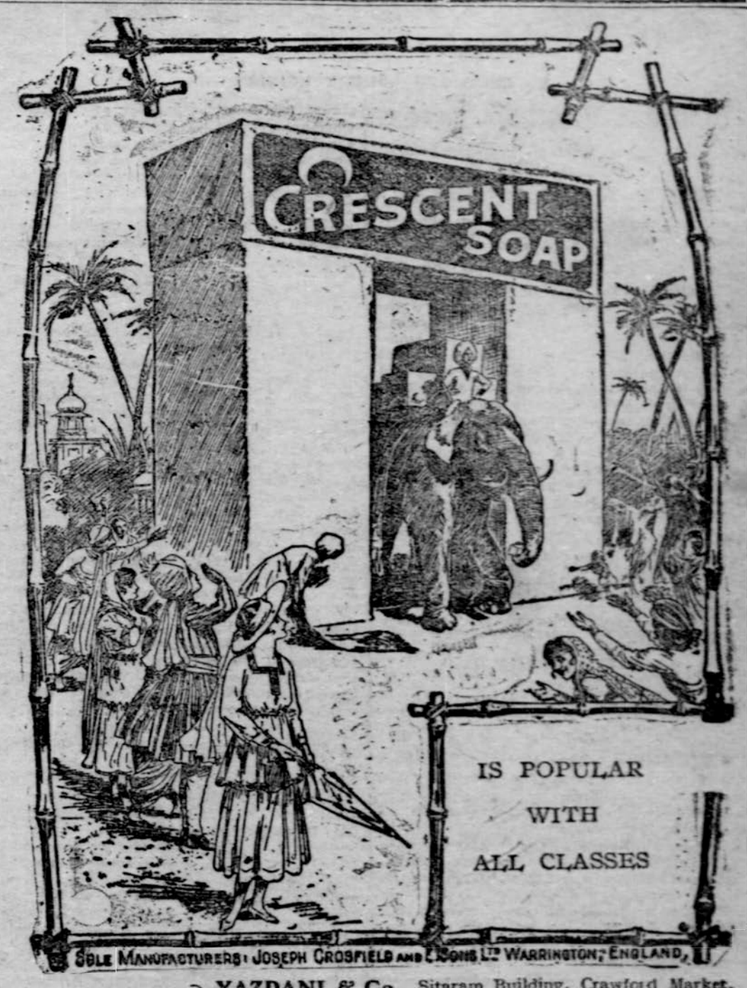
DIED OF DISEASE.

Army Chaplains Department:—Revd. C. Watson; I.A.R.O., Lieut. S. W. Barron.

WOUNDED.

Machine Gun Corps:—Captain G. N. Gawler.

Previously reported missing now reported missing, believed killed:—I.A.R.O., Lieut. M. R. W. Johnson.


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Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Monsoon has given more rainfall in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, eastern half of the United Provinces Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Bihar and Orissa, east Gujerat, Bombay Deccan. Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma and Malabar. Principal amounts:—Moulmein, four inches, Bassein, three, Myitkyina one and half, Toungoo, Tezpur, Gauhati and Jalpaiguri, two, Narayanganj and Bogra, one and half, Patna, one, Benares and Bahraich, three, Allahabad and Simla, one and half, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi, Ratnagiri, Marmugoa and Hyderabad Deccan, one.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Chota Nagpur.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

[redacted]NMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 2nd Aug. 1918.

[redacted]t observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr. | 29.686 Inches |
| Temperature of Air | 79.6 Degs. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76.4 " |
| Dew Point | 75.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.867 " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 10.0 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 81.1 " |
| Minimum do. do. | 78.6 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WSW,W. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 204 Miles |
| Fall of Rain | 0.26 Inch. |
| Total fall during month | 0.99 " |
| Do. do. year | 27.88 " |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 3rd Aug. 1918 | 0.56 " |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time: h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. | Day of Month | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time: h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Aug. | | | | | Aug. | | | | |
| Sat. | 3 | m | 9 | 26 | 10 | 3 | m | 1 | 56 | 17 | 0 |
| | | | 8 | 26a | 27 | 10 | | 3 | 16a | 20 | 3 |
| Sun. | 4 | m | 10 | 27 | 6 | 4 | m | 2 | 55 | 16 | 9 |
| | | | 9 | 43a | 25 | 4 | | 4 | 12a | 19 | 6 |
| Mon. | 5 | m | 10 | 46 | 27 | 11 | 5 | m | 3 | 50 | 17 | 7 |
| | | | 10 | 34a | 25 | 11 | | 4 | 54a | 18 | 9 |
| Tues. | 6 | m | 11 | 24 | 28 | 3 | 6 | m | 4 | 34 | 16 | 6 |
| | | | 11 | 17a | 26 | 4 | | 5 | 30a | 18 | 1 |
| Wed. | 7 | m | 11 | 57 | 28 | 4 | 7 | m | 5 | 18 | 16 | 6 |
| | | | 11 | 55a | 26 | 8 | | 6 | 2a | 17 | 8 |
| Thur | 8 | | 0 | 26a | 28 | 8 | 8 | m | 5 | 48 | 16 | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | | 6 | 31a | 17 | 4 |
| Fri. | 9 | m | 0 | 29 | 26 | 9 | 9 | m | 6 | 19 | 16 | 11 |
| | | | 0 | 52a | 27 | 11 | | | 6 | 58a | 17 | 2 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | Sunrise. | Sunset |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. | 3 (Saturday) | 6h. 16m. | 7h. 14m. |
| " | 4 (Sunday) | 6h. 17m. | 7h. 13m. |
| " | 5 (Monday) | 6h. 17m. | 7h. 13m. |
| " | 6 (Tuesday) | 6h. 17m. | 7h. 13m. |
| " | 7 (Wednesday) | 6h. 18m. | 7h. 12m. |
| " | 8 (Thursday) | 6h. 18m. | 7h. 11m. |
| " | 9 (Friday) | 6h. 18m. | 7h. 11m. |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Moon | 7d. | 1h. | 59.6m. a.m. |
| First Quarter | 15d. | 4h. | 48.4m. a.m. |
| Full Moon | 22d. | 10h. | 32.9m. a.m. |
| Last Quarter | 29d. | 6h. | 57.1m. a.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 3rd August 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. In the east and north Punjab humidity continues generally below the average and temperature above normal; the excess in the maximum ranging from 9 deg. to 13 deg.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1.48in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in the east and lightly or moderately clouded in the west of the division where humidity is still in defect. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being considerable in the western districts, night temperature is also above normal here.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is overcast at Karachi; elsewhere skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal throughout Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are locally above the average in the same area.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.28in. of rain, Ahmedabad 0.12in. and Bhavnagar-Para 0.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is locally in defect in the area of rainfall and is in excess in the northern districts.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; the chief amounts are Hoshangabad 1.18in. Saugor 0.77in. Raipur 0.44in. Nagpur 0.26in. Chanda 0.22in. Amraoti 0.21in. and Khandwa 0.20in. Skies are overcast of merely overcast. Day temperature is generally below the average.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0.59in. Ratnagiri 1.10in. Marmugao 1.04in. and Karwar 0.21in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Hyderabad and local in the Bombay Deccan; Poona reports 0.22in. of rain, Belgaum 0.25in. Hyderabad 0.92in. and Nizamabad 0.24in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal in the north Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is below the average at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Gujarat, the Central Provinces and east Hyderabad and local in north Malabar, the Bombay Deccan, south Kathiawar, the east of the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Some extension of rain appears probable into Central India West, east Rajputana and in the north Bombay Deccan.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on SATURDAY, the 3rd of August, 1918.*

| STATIONS | Temp: in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A. M. | Rainfall Past 24 hours | Total, 1st June to date | Departure, 1st June to date, |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd Aug.) | 95.8 | 86.0 | 70 | .. | .. | .. |
| Jask | 96.4 | 88.0 | 82 | .. | .. | —6.03 |
| Do. ( Aug.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (2nd Aug.) | 86.7 | 82.9 | 72 | .. | .. | —0.16 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 103.6 | 84.1 | 66 | .. | 1.20 | —1.70 |
| Rawalpindi | 107.9 | 80.4 | 52 | .. | 3.43 | —7.62 |
| Lahore | 107.6 | 85.2 | 66 | .. | 2.15 | —5.51 |
| Hissar | 103.5 | 85.2 | 48 | .. | 0.48 | —5.59 |
| Ambala | 105.7 | 81.1 | 63 | .. | 2.51 | —0.64 |
| Delhi | 103.5 | 79.8 | 71 | .. | 2.17 | —2.42 |
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| Agra | 104.4 | 89.9 | 57 | .. | 3.13 | —2.36 |
| Mainpuri | 102.1 | 81.1 | 72 | .. | 2.63 | —3.32 |
| Jhansi | 97.1 | 81.7 | 67 | .. | 6.84 | —10.98 |
| Cawnpore | 98.2 | 79.9 | 82 | .. | 5.26 | —9.10 |
| Allahabad | 95.4 | 76.7 | 89 | 1.48 | 11.33 | —6.05 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 108.8 | 80.6 | 66 | .. | 0 | —1.35 |
| Karachi | 88.6 | 78.6 | 87 | .. | 0.08 | —4.17 |
| Aimer | 91.4 | 80.4 | 61 | .. | 1.89 | —7.85 |
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| Bombay | 84.1 | 78.4 | 93 | 0.59 | 15.77 | —29.56 |
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| Karwar | 84.7 | 74.8 | 83 | 0.21 | 41.60 | —37.50 |
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| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
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| Cuddapah | 95.2 | 81.8 | 52 | .. | 1.87 | —5.33 |
| Madras | 90.3 | 82.5 | 59 | .. | 2.45 | —3.76 |
| Bangalore | 84.4 | 66.3 | 80 | .. | 4.86 | —5.19 |
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The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 3rd August, 1918, was 29.850 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .019 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


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The Drawing Day—23rd Sept. 1918.

For particulars apply to the Secretaries, Cambay State War Loan Lottery, Cambay.

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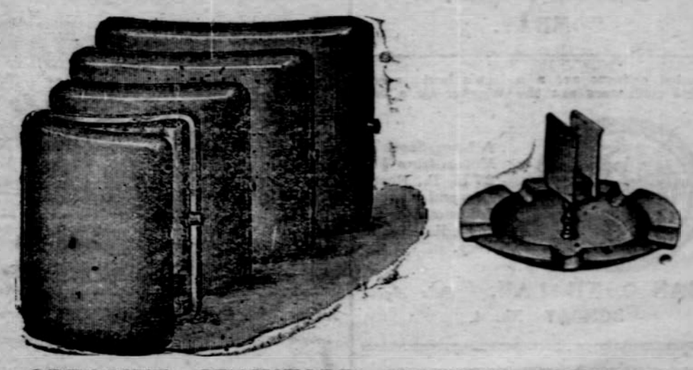
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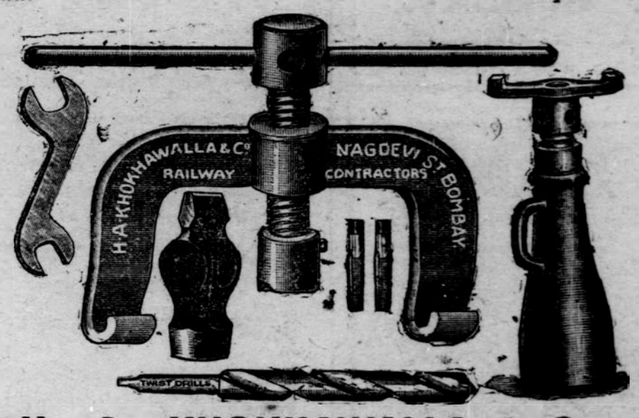
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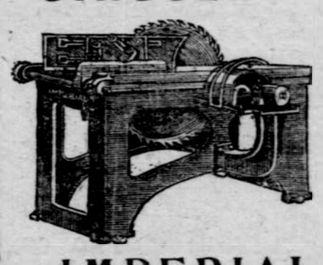
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